



مؤتمر الحوار الوطني الشامل

— بالحوار نصنع المستقبل —

National Dialogue Conference
Through Dialogue...we Create the Future

The Working Group's Final Report for the Second Semester

For the period from July 13- August 17, 2013

Submitted to Final Plenary of **All-Inclusive** National Dialogue Conference

THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT WORKING GROUP

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The Plenary Session of the Conference

Subject: The Final Report of the Second Semester for the Sustainable Development Working Group

Greetings,

The Sustainable Development Working Group wishes you all the best and sends you its high regards. The WG is happy to attach, herewith, the final report for the second term of the working groups which were conducted from July 13 - November 13, 2013.

Therefore;

Kindly peruse the report and issue a decision by the conference for the adoption of the decisions contained herein.

Best wishes

Sincerely,

Ahmed Abu Baker Ba-Zar'ah

Chair

Muhammad Ali bin Taleb

Rapporteur

Introduction

The Sustainable Development Working Group, represented by the sub-groups, started its work in the second period on Saturday 13/07/2013 by evaluating the first period and preparing a detailed plan for its work for the period from July to August 2013. The plan mainly aimed at completing the constitutional and legislative amendments and policies that would achieve sustainable and comprehensive development.

In accordance with the plans, the working group interviewed a number of local and international experts in a number of different fields and subjects of development. The groups also held a number of meetings and interviews in the Capital Secretariat, in addition to holding a number of field visits to the related ministries, agencies, and groups to know their methods of work, the obstacles and challenges they face, as well as their vision on sustainable development and what should be included in the new constitution.

The group discussed the result of these meetings and analyzed the documents that they collected, as well as the current laws and the Constitution. The group also reviewed a number of constitutions and laws from Arab and foreign countries to benefit from their experiences, and it made a detailed report on all of this. It also reviewed a number of community participations that the working group got directly or through the Community Participation Unit.

The work of the working group, which worked as one, led to the consensus reached on the decisions presented in this report.

It should be pointed out the economic development working group prepared a comprehensive vision of development for the coming period, it put in a lot of effort which is well appreciated.

The Working Group's Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session

The working group reached a consensus on the following decisions. It has agreed to submit them to the final session to be approved by the entire conference. There is a set of decisions relevant to the outcomes of the Southern Issue, State Building working groups. These decisions were deferred until decision of those working groups become clear. Decisions made with consensus by the WG are as follows:

Economic Development:

1. A national economy that is free and social, and is based on the following:
 - a. Freedom of economic activity that fulfills the interests of individuals and society, and enhances national independence.
 - b. Social justice in economic relationships that aim to develop the real production and improve it, and achieve social balance and coexistence while raising the country's living standards.
 - c. Determining the different economic ownership sectors as being the public, private, cooperative, and the mixed sectors.
 - d. Allowed competition, equal treatment between the sectors, and good governance.

- e. Protecting and respecting private ownership, not to be undermined except in dire need and for public interest. Even then, there should be just compensation in accordance with the law.
2. The economic policies of the government are based on scientific planning that follows indicators, and ensures the ideal use of all resources. It should also ensure the development of the abilities of the different economic sectors in the different economic and social fields, while increasing production and giving priority to combating poverty and unemployment while pushing sustainable human development.
3. The government protects the freedom of trade and investment, and protects projects to serve the national economy. It should also issue legislation that prohibits monopoly in all of its shapes, and encourages investment of private capital in the different fields. This should be done to encourage social and economic development and it should be done in accordance with the law.
4. The government should work to encourage the production sector in general, especially the small productions and handicrafts, as well as small and medium businesses. It should do this by issuing legislation that protects their products and customers.
5. Creating, amending, and deleting public taxes cannot be done except by law, and no one is exempt from paying taxes, either in full or in part, except in situations that are highlighted in the law. Also, no one can be forced to pay more than those taxes and public fees and costs, unless it is in the law.
6. The law determines the basic foundation to protect public funds and their spending, and funds cannot be created, spent, amended, or exempted except by law.
7. The government works to steadily improve the development relationship and partnership with outside, regionally and internationally, and to enable the private sector to participate in this partnership.
8. The government works to determine the appropriate share of spending that is to go to defense and security, and in order to make sure that this spending does not harm economic and social development spending for society, and in all cases, defense and security spending should never exceed education spending.
9. It is prohibited to be a public official and control business interests, so it is not allowed for the President of the Republic or the Prime Minister, as well as their Deputies, as well as any of the Ministers and their Deputies, the Governors and their deputies, the Military and Security leadership, Ambassadors, as well as the Heads of Departments in government institutions, are not allowed, during their holding of government office, to hold any other position (except what is mentioned in the constitution regarding the president and the Prime Minister). They are also not allowed to participate, even indirectly, in free trade, or work in commerce or production, as they are also not allowed to take part in commitments or agreements that are made by the government or public institutions. They are also never allowed to be in their government posts and be in the management of any company, and during the period of their public office, they are prohibited from buying government property, even through public auctions that are announced, and they are also not allowed to rent or sell them.

10. The President of the Republic, the Prime Minister, their deputies, the Ministers and the Deputy Ministers, the Military and Security Leadership, and Ambassadors, as well as all of those who are entrusted with finances, should present themselves to the judicial authorities and the Supreme National Anti-Corruption Commission, as well as all financial and nonfinancial gifts that they received. The gifts are given over to public funds, and if the gifts are antiques then they are given to the national museums.
11. The government commits to comprehensive rural development to ensure social stability, and limit migration to cities.
12. The government works to develop and improve extraction production.
13. Natural resources of all types and sources of energy that are in the land, air, or regional waters, as well as the continental spread and economic region, are publicly owned by the people and the government must develop their production, and use them effectively for the good of the people and the coming generations. A percentage of the revenue of these resources should be given to the areas that they are being extracted from, in accordance with the law.
14. Water is a basic human right, and every citizen has the right to clean water for drinking and household use in sufficient quantities and appropriate prices.
15. It is totally prohibited to freely give away the property of the government except in accordance with the law, and the law clearly states the situations and methods of giving any land owned by the government, how incentives are given to individuals, and how to deal with public funds.

The Role of the Government, Private Sector, Civil Society Organizations, and Individuals:

1. The government issues the necessary legislation to protect consumers through:
 - a. Creating legislation and legal systems that are organized and work to protect consumers.
 - b. Taking the necessary legal steps to end monopoly that harms competition, as well as price fixing by government institutions and private firms. This should also be done to end the sale of low quality goods, or ones that do not meet the standards.
 - c. The government must take the precautionary steps to stop any action that will harm the national economy, a job, or sector.
2. Social Welfare and Insurance:

The government works to take the necessary legislative steps to provide the needed care to the elderly, disabled, and the family of the deceased through a wide welfare system that depends on:

 - a. Mandatory social security for workers in the different fields according to their salaries, and they are paid half by the worker and half by the employer.
 - b. Mandatory work injury and death insurance during working, as well as the risks of dangerous jobs.
 - c. Mandatory health insurance for employees and their families (in accordance with the law), by the employee and employer.

- d. Unemployment insurance for unemployment caused by loss of job or wages, or layoffs of workers or employees before their retirement salaries. This insurance should be done through a law that provides appropriate compensation.
 - e. The government mandates that owners of transports and buildings should insure their property for damages from accidents and anything resulting from accidents.
 - f. The government supports funds for social welfare and contributes, along with civil society organizations, in helping orphans, single-mothers, and homes for the elderly and abused.
 - g. Protecting rights relating to economic development, like the right to work, and the rights relating to the freedom of movement, and the freedom to work anywhere in the country.
3. The government drafts legislation relating to banks, currency markets, and financial and insurance services.
- a. The Central Bank has complete independence, and it draws monetary policy of the government in accordance with public interests.
 - b. The Central Bank has the right to issue currency, and it has the necessary reserves in hard currencies and gold.
 - c. The Central Bank contributes to coordinating between the financial and monetary policies, as well as overseeing the banking sector.
4. Agriculture:
- a. The agricultural sector contributes through producing the goods that meet the demands of sustainable development and the market, to achieve the following:
 - i. Ensuring that the people are provided with all that they need in order to ensure Food Security.
 - ii. Protecting the natural resources and preserving agricultural lands and fields.
 - iii. Decentralized distribution of the different uses of the land.
 - b. The government supports agricultural projects and protects them when needed, and it also works to combat desertification.
 - c. Issuing organized legislation to stabilize the ownership of agricultural lands and the use of water.
5. Public ownership is all of the national lands, and it includes publically owned lands by the government and its different administrative units, and it also includes underground, mines, natural resources and riches, minerals, wildlife, lands, ancient sites, production and service assets, transport, communication, and others, which are publically owned in the country. All of these should be determined, managed, and preserved by law.
6. The government protects and preserves the interests of the Yemeni economy abroad, and works to increase economic cooperation with other countries while organized trade through a law that determines its oversight and regulation.

7. The government works to ensure the provision of enough goods and services that are needed in the country when it is threatened politically, militarily, by natural disasters, or when the market is unable to provide them.
8. The government organizes the relationships of renting residential homes, which ends monopoly and price fixing, achieves stability for long periods, and all of this must be issued as a law.
9. The government undertakes the necessary steps to ensure economic organized growth that achieves an end to unemployment and inflation at all administrative levels of the government, including:
 - a. The government takes special steps on a free economic basis when needed regarding monetary and financial loans issues, as well as the foreign economy.
 - b. The government and local authorities take into account economic growth when creating policies relating to resources and expenses, and the economic basis of the government is built on a shared internal market that is known for its competition, freedom, and social justice.
 - c. The government can raise or lower taxes and frees temporarily with the goal of achieving stability and economic development, as well as to fund projects that provide work opportunities.
 - d. The government forces companies to hold reserve resources that can be used to create work opportunities when needed.
 - e. The government helps the areas and economic areas or jobs that are threatened or unable to continue, and this should be done in ways that ensure their sustainability.
10. The government creates legislation that achieves the following:
 - a. Protecting animals, wildlife, rare birds, lands, and migratory birds. This should be done to preserve wildlife and environmental diversity.
 - b. Organizing fishing in order to protect the marine wildlife and their environment from abuse and erosion, and this is also done to protect wildlife and environmental diversity.
 - c. Enacting and restricting the procedures regarding the Wildlife Resources law, which includes care, prohibits the hunting of young females in the public markets and private places, as well as their sale. All of this should be done in accordance with the law.
11. The government should create legislation regarding the production, purchasing, distributing, export, and import of weapons, as well as legislating the ownership and carrying of weapons.
12. Different taxes are enacted in coordination between the government and the local authorities, and that law is organized.
13. Coordination between the federal and local governments regarding the fuel, gas, marine, and mineral resources, and others, whether they are on land or in the ocean. The revenues of these resources are to be distributed in accordance with the law and in a just and equal manner between the capital and the governorates.

14. The private sector is based on the freedom of economic activity in a way that achieves the interests of individuals and society, strengthens national stability, and relies on the principle of social justice in economic relationships. All of this should be included in the constitution.
15. The government ensures the principle of competition and equal treatment, comprehensiveness of the economic sectors, and using the methods of good corporate governance.
16. The economic policy is based on scientific planning based on indicators and the market mechanism.
17. The government adheres to work on fixing the financial system and creating tax brackets, while moving to a public fund system and criminalizing tax evasion.
18. The government commits to the importance of the participation of women in all decision-making authorities in economic policy, especially in the executive branch. The participation of women in these agencies should be no less than 30%

Economic, Political, and Cultural Development:

1. The government works to support the families of national martyrs and to fix the situations of the injured, as well as the victims of all conflicts and violence.
2. The working agencies ensure the safety of the residents and lands of the government within the respect and protection of the basic rights that are given to everyone.
3. The individuals who work as general employees who are responsible to the authorities, agencies, and units that are created under public law are responsible for any direct harm that comes to these entities due to their negligence in carrying out their official tasks.
4. Ensuring the right of every Yemeni to peacefully gather for unarmed protest, without the need for prior authorization or the need for licenses. The law organizes the limitations of demonstrations in public fields and squares.
5. Ensuring the right of peaceful transfer of power, and strengthening the basis and principles of political plurality, as well as accepting different opinions.
6. The participation of political parties in making decisions and political management of the country, and the prohibition of limiting the freedom to establish political parties or their activities, as well as interfering in their affairs. Their systems and internal regulations must be based on the ideals of democracy and good governance, and political parties must adhere to publicizing their decisions regarding their activities. They must also publicize their finances and funding, as well as their resources and property.
7. Protecting the personal right from abuse of personal information, and trying those who commit those crimes in accordance with the law.
8. The public authorities ensure the safety of the residents and lands of the government within the respect and protection of the basic rights that are given to everyone.
9. The constitution and supremacy of the law are the foundation of the government.

10. The people who are illegally prosecuted, and those who are proven innocent after being tried, get moral and material compensation in full from the government. The amount of compensation is to be determined by the judicial system.
11. The government and local authorities, as well as the legal institutions and agencies, carry full responsibility for any harm and damages done to third parties by employees of theirs, and those who act illegally in an official capacity.
12. Ensuring the right of every Yemeni to peacefully gather for unarmed protest, without the need for prior authorization or the need for licenses. The law organizes the limitations of demonstrations in public fields and squares.
13. Making it illegal for any individual or group to import weapons and trade in them, and limiting the import of weapons for the purpose of national defense. This task should be left to the Ministry of Defense and no one else.
14. The government and local authorities commit to protecting the private information of individuals and firms, and a law is issued to protect that information and patents.
15. The public right does not fall by dating or a constitutional text or national legislation, except a subject or procedural immunity for those working in the executive branch, and others, in cases of corruption.
16. It is prohibited to create political parties based on religion, sect, denomination, region, or race.
17. Private and public social groups, including tribal sheikhs, are subject to laws of associations and civil society organizations, or a private law that is based on democratic work and organizes the method of election, their tasks, practices, and roles.
18. The government adopts a comprehensive vision from all of society. This vision is from all small societies in their importance and value, and gives them the opportunity to participate in public life, and work to end any abuse or harmful practices by any group to another group in society. It should also end any discrimination or favoritism, especially against groups that are poor and weak.
19. The government works within the United Nations Agreement, the Arab Congress agreement, the International Human Rights Agreement, and any international agreements and treaties relating to human rights that were approved by our country.

Educational and Human Development:

1. The importance of completing the infrastructure of education according to the needs of each governorate.
2. The government commits to provide educational services that are appropriate for those with special needs.
3. Ensuring the independence of universities, financially and administratively, and implementing the principles of good governance in them.
4. The government provides the necessary incentives that are appropriate to ensure the education of girls.

5. Creating job descriptions that is clear and accurate in the different fields of education, technically, administratively, and educationally.
6. The government commits to taking care of and developing early childhood programs.
7. Approving the program and plan of a program to develop higher education and raise its level to a point that creates high quality outputs that benefit the economic, cultural, and social institutions in the country, as well as achieving comprehensive development.
8. Creating legislation that includes the academic freedom of teachers, students, and researchers in the different educational institutions and research centers.
9. Reviewing the public education curriculums and benefitting from successful countries in this field. This should be done in all fields except in the subjects of Islamic studies, history, and citizenship, which need to be redrafted in a scientific and unique manner, far from any personal opinions or discrimination.
10. All educational institutions must adhere to the national plan for education and its goals.
11. Continuously improving and developing all of the components of the educational system in accordance with international standards for educational quality.
12. Encouraging scientific research and developing its mechanisms while expanding the fields that research is being done in. This should all be done in a way that contributes to strengthening development and raising the educational and economic level.
13. The government takes care of the education and care of children and youth in a way that ensures their comprehensive development in all aspects, including their souls, behavior, culture, social behavior, bodies, and psychology.
14. Expanding practical sciences to ensure that the need of society in the different fields is met.
15. Expanding technical education and vocational training, while expanding its programs and curriculums in a way that meets the needs of the national and international labor markets.
16. Developing the performance of universities and academic colleges in order to ensure the implementation of quality standards, academic quality, and expansion in creating unique universities that meet the demands of development.
17. Encouraging the private sector to provide educational services of all types and levels according to the principles of quality and high standards. This should be done to ensure high quality educational outputs. All appropriate incentives should be given to make this happen.
18. Ensuring the presence of capable teachers and training them while giving them incentives and raising their living standards. A proper environment should also be provided for them to raise their production and enable them to develop their performance in the educational system.
19. Developing the educational administration system and creating vocational standards that include competence and training in the field of school administration.
20. Preparing executive plans and programs that are time based for the training of teachers.

21. The government ensures the organization of the standards, criteria, and procedures of acceptance in higher education institutions.
22. Creating a national network to tie educational research to the services and production sectors.
23. Creating a new retirement mechanism for the members of the educational facilities in universities in order to ensure that they are benefitted from after they retire.
24. Creating a unified informational network between all of the educational institutions.
25. Creating legislation to protect the right of researchers, inventors, and innovators.
26. Creating an educational vision for the institutions for technical education and vocational training in order to improve the institutions and quality of the work, and increase its effectiveness in improving society.
27. Encouraging the private sector in undertaking scientific research.
28. Restructuring the technical education and vocational training facilities and dividing the work based on specialties, while looking into the fields of education and training with regards to the true needs of development.
29. The government adopts a complete strategic method for overseeing the different educational systems to unify all of the opinions about the required educational outputs, and this should be done in a way that is in accordance with the current and future needs of development.
30. Increasing the participation of the private sector and civil society organizations with the government in creating a strategy to execute the general programs and providing the infrastructure for education.
31. Approving modern methods of teaching scientific subjects.
32. Putting in place a mechanism to ensure the achievement of a balance between technical and vocational education and general education, to ensure that the needs of production and development are met.
33. Approving a literacy and adult education program within the social and development strategy of the government, as well as programs to combat poverty and tying these programs to working life of students, and to the general educational curriculums.
34. Running educational reform that leads to strengthening and supporting all educational fields, and reaches the achievement of comprehensive and sustainable national development in a way that meets the changing technologies, and accommodates them.
35. Implementing the joint programs with international partners, and opening new and wider horizons for partnership and cooperation through large national programs with international partners.

Health Development:

1. The government creates general policies for health issues, and oversees the level of implementation of these policies. It also establishes an independent entity to provide comprehensive and sustainable health care services.

2. The government commits to protecting the health rights of all citizens, especially the weak and marginalized groups, children, women, the elderly, and those with special needs. This should be considered a human right that is protected by the government without any discrimination, and it should be supported by creating economic and social policies that aim at lowering and helping with illnesses, providing and paving the way to health care services, all including prevention, treatment, and raising awareness.
3. Services and health care intervention are important, and the government is responsible to plan for, organize, and oversee them. It also supervises the provision of these services and makes sure that they are of very high quality throughout the public and private institutions. Also to be supervised are the services provided by individuals or any health care provider in the framework of comprehensive health care services, cooperation, and coordination.
4. The government commits to establishing a health care system that is unified and independent, provides all levels of service, and gives complete priority to public health and prevention. This program should incentivize public participation in managing and overseeing it, and it should also reach all citizens and provide them with the necessary health information.
5. The government pledges to provide the basic necessities of health, like drinking water, sewage treatment, nutrition, residence, and appropriate work opportunities. It should also provide a suitable environment for medical facilities and reproductive health services, vaccination, and disease treatment centers.
6. The government commits to establishing an umbrella insurance coverage systems that is national and of high quality. This system should be easy to reach for all citizens, without discrimination, and it should be done in accordance within the ideals of solidarity and equality.
7. The government pledges to protect the health and safety rights of all citizens, without discrimination, from any abuse or harmful practice. It also pledges to maintain the minimum level of proper nutrition, without discrimination.
8. Proper protection should be provided to the people from abuse of medically assisted reproduction and gene technology.
9. The government issues legislation regarding sperm and genetic materials, and should work to protect human dignity and personal and family rights. The government should also, specifically, work according to the following principles:
 - a. It is prohibited to copy or in any other way interfere with genetic material or human fetuses.
 - b. It is prohibited to mix genetic material of animals with human genetic material.
 - c. Medically assisted reproduction cannot be used unless it is the only way to reproduce due to infertility or to avoid the spread of diseases. It is also prohibited as a method of achieving certain genes in children, or as methods of scientific research. Use of female eggs outside the women and impregnating them with sperm cannot be done except to two lawfully wedded individuals that are still alive, and all of this should be done in

accordance with Islamic sharia rules. It is also prohibited to fertilize eggs outside the body of the mother unless they will be used immediately.

- d. Donation of fetuses is prohibited, as is surrogate motherhood in any shape or form.
 - e. Genetic materials cannot be traded, and neither can any materials that use fetuses.
 - f. The genetic material of any person can never be recorded or published without express consent from that person, and this should all be done in accordance with the law.
 - g. Every person has the right to look into information about his or her origin.
 - h. Fertilization of eggs is prohibited outside of a lawful marriage.
10. The government issues legislation relating to the transplantation of organs, tissue, or cells. This legislation should work to protect human dignity and personal and health rights.
 11. The government aims to achieve just distribution of human organs for transplant, based on clear professional methods.
 12. The donation of organs, tissues, and cells is free, and the dealing of these organs is prohibited and limited by the law.
 13. Proper protection should be given to humans and the environment from the use of genetic technology.
 14. The government issues legislation relating to the use of animal and plant genetic materials, and the safety of those life forms is respected, as well as the wellbeing of humans, other animals, and the environment. The diversity of animals should also be protected, as well as the genes of other species of plants and animals.

Electricity:

1. Fixing the stations that are currently not in service, and bringing them back into service.
2. Building electric generation stations to cover the current needs, while giving priority to hot areas, opening the door for investment in the field of energy production, and putting in place the technical and legal basis for the organization of this activity. This should be done according to the principles of fair competition, and based on agreed upon principles.
3. Allocating the necessary funds from the grants given by sponsors to create stations that use low cost fuels, like gas, natural resources, and coal. These stations are to cover the current shortcomings in providing energy, and they are to provide a part of the generation of electricity at low cost. They should also reach areas that have not gotten electricity. They should generate no less than 1,000 megawatts during the coming five years.
4. Taking just steps to protect the electric lines, and ensuring the collection of electric bills from all users, and those who do not pay. The government commits to ensuring that the big users, and those who are stealing electricity, pay for the amount of electricity that they use.
5. Restructuring the electricity sector according to comprehensive studies that take into account the different technical and economic aspects in order to ensure their independence, strict oversight over the sector, and that they are divided as follows:

- a. The Production Sector
 - b. The Energy Transportation Sector
 - c. The Energy Distribution Sector
 - d. And the necessary laws and systems are put in place to regulate the relationship between the different sectors so that there is no duplicity in tasks.
6. Encouraging the use of new and sustainable energy (solar power, wind power, water energy, and others) so that the reserve energy stores are used to lower the reliance on traditional fuels, and provide whatever necessary to make this happen.
 7. Quickly issuing a law for electricity generation (through an independent power producers (IPP) system for the independent provision of energy). An agency should be established to oversee energy producers and determine the standards and regulations that producers should work in accordance to. These regulations should protect the different interests involved.
 8. Preparing and implementing a basis and criteria of electric networks of residences, factories, and other buildings. These networks should ensure that a continuous and safe stream of electricity reaches consumers.
 9. The government commits to separate the electricity networks between Sana'a and Aden because of the harms to the southern governorates when there is destruction of electric towers in the north. The government should also work to lower the current pricing of electricity in accordance with the income of citizens, especially in the hot and coastal areas, due to the hot weather in those places.
 10. Increasing oversight on the loss of electricity, which should be lowered to international standards. Electric counters should also be subject to tests to ensure their quality when they are being checked and installed.
 11. Encouraging the tying of Yemeni electric networks to neighboring countries, and this should be done in accordance with comprehensive technical studies.
 12. The government works to provide an appropriate share of the natural gas to be used to generate electricity.
 13. Rehabilitating the training centers that belong to the General Electricity Agency, and creating programs to train the employees and contractors, and issuing certificates for the people trained.
 14. Working hard to encourage local contractors and electricians, and providing them with high quality training so that they can carry out their work in installing and checking electric materials. They should be able to carry out this work correctly and under good supervision, and their work should meet international standards.
 15. Encouraging local experts in the fields of studying and overseeing the carrying out work, putting the correct organizational foundation, and issuing the necessary licenses for work in the electricity field.

16. Quickly preparing and studying the regeneration of the petroleum and gas reserves so that the concerned groups can put strategic plans according to those studies, especially in the field of electric generation.
17. The government links the remaining governorates to the gas generated electricity network.
18. The government commits to stop buying electricity that is generated with diesel, which is very costly, and to establish new stations that work according to clean energy standards.
19. The government commits to implement a campaign to make all large consumers and electricity thieves pay for all of the electricity that they use.
20. The government commits to establishing a local network of household gas in the main cities.
21. The government works according to a clean and alternative energy strategy (gas, wind, solar power, and hot springs).

Water:

22. Establishing a state of emergency regarding the issue of water, and making it an issue of national security.
23. Ending the current waste of groundwater reserves, and limiting the digging of wells to regulation by a national water conservation agency, and determining the depth of wells that are dug.
24. Creating a national water conservation agency to determine the strategic choices regarding the problem of water. These solutions should be presented by the private sector, the government, and civil society organizations. The Ministry of Water and Environment should be strengthened, as well as the General Authority for Water Resources, so they can enforce the law.
25. Taking the necessary steps to provide water to areas that suffer from draughts.
26. Creating a time based plan to end the farming of Qat and ending its use in the government and private sectors during official work hours. The members and employees of the military and security forces should also not be allowed to chew Qat during their work and official missions. The government should force Qat farmers to stop expanding the lands that Qat is being farmed on, and make them use modern irrigation methods to conserve the use of water.
27. Increasing the concern to developing the water resources and preserving their sustainability by expanding the building of dams, reservoirs, and other water buildings. Modern irrigation technology should be used, and they should be sold at appropriate prices that encourage their use.
28. Studying the opportunities and cost of water treatment for drinking.
29. Creating a water law that shows the relationship between the running groundwater and the farming valleys that it runs through.
30. The government will work to establish special courts for issues of water, while raising awareness regarding water in the educational curriculums.
31. The government commits to providing the needed water to citizens in the coastal area. The water provided should be at low prices, taking into account the heat of those areas and their need.

32. The government works to quickly implement the water treatment and desalination stations to save the city of Taiz from draught. This should be done according to the studies that were previously prepared.
33. Creating water reservoirs to store water for at least a month, so that there is a readiness for any disaster that might happen.

Food Security, and Social Protection from Poverty:

34. Creating a clear national strategy and policy regarding Food Security, combating malnutrition, and helping nutrition reach the poor and needy through transports that are paid for by the government, the private sector, civil society organizations, and relief organizations.
35. Encouraging and supporting investment in farming grains, and increasing the institutional and administrative competence, and the production of the current groups.
36. Increasing the effectiveness and role of the Social Care Fund and the Fund for Caring For and Training the Disabled, so that:
 - a. The mechanisms of working, like the loan programs for the poor, are developed so that they underprivileged are turned into producers who earn a continuous income.
 - b. Increasing the funds allocated for the welfare programs that target the poor. This should be done directly, without interference.
 - c. Working according to the conditional welfare programs, and giving the poor financial assistance on the condition that they enroll their children in schools. This will contribute to social welfare and human development, in addition to starting a system of rehabilitating disabled children, especially in rural areas.
37. The government commits to ensuring the nutrition in cases of disasters, wars, and when the market is unable to provide sufficient food.
38. The government commits to provide the necessary steps to preserve, store, and display foodstuffs in agricultural markets, central refrigerators, as well as grain silos and mills.
39. Increasing the capital of banks for the poor, and increasing its assets to enable it to increase its programs in financing small projects to combat poverty. In addition to that, Alamal Bank and other microfinance institutions should be encouraged to establish networking relationships with the government banks, the private sector, and civil society organizations. These relationships will help in implementing microfinance programs.
40. Encouraging banks and financing institutions to provide micro financing with guarantees from the government, as well as interest free loans, and encouraging them to use mobile loan centers in rural areas.
41. Developing the role of the Social Fund for Development, the Public Works Program, and the Small Production Fund, and increasing their resources. This will enable them to expand their programs to provide chances for the unemployed to work and solve the problem of unemployment.

42. Allocating 20% of the funds allocated for federal programs for micro financing, and developing the regulations of the micro financing institutions, development funds, banks, and other programs that provide micro financing. This will create work and income opportunities.
43. Quickly improving the conditions of the people, especially those most harmed by disasters in the past. This should be done by providing help and compensation for the families of the martyrs and injured in the Peaceful Souther Movement since 2007, as well as the Peaceful Popular Youth Revolution, the events in Saada and Abyan, and natural disasters. These areas should be rebuilt, as well as the infrastructure and public facilities, and priority should be given to education and health services, roads, electricity, the water network, and anything in general that can be done to fix the areas so that those who were displaced can return.
44. The importance of creating a fund for the development of skills, and achieving this goal in a decentralized fashion by training and preparing the youth and those who are able to work.
45. Increasing the amount and value of help given to the poor.

Communication:

46. Developing and modernizing the technology and services that are provided by modern communication services, and the speed at which these projects are completed. The digital networks and links between the country and the international community should also be expanded.
47. Establishing companies that contributed to work in establishing and managing the telephone and Internet services in the market, and in accordance with the law.
48. Quickly approving a communication and information technology law that adheres to modern innovations.
49. The government commits to establishing an electronic government within two years.
50. Establishing a unit specifically for the general agency for standards and measurements, and in cooperation with the Ministry of Communication and Information. This agency should be established to ensure the compliance of all mobile telephone devices that enter the country to all international standards.
51. Obligate communication companies to cover Yemeni islands and remote populated areas. The companies should also pay a share of their Zakah and their profits to the local authorities in the areas that they serve.
52. The government should make sure that the communication companies open a 30% public offering to ensure social equality through the money markets.
53. Establishment of a body to regulate the telecommunication sector. This body should be independent and should be tasked to regulate fairly and to balance between the interests of the communication companies and the interest of their subscribers.. This body should also be tasked with protecting society from harms of airwaves. Oversight and policy-making to drive performance should be the mandate of the Ministry.

54. The government should require communication companies to build communication stations in compliance to international standards and to protect public safety from any harmful waves that might have an effect on public health.
55. Development of the postal and financial transmittal services and modernizing laws governing the postal service.

Works and Construction:

56. Finishing work on road construction that is being implemented or has been approved. Priority in these projects should be given to strategic projects and areas that do not have roads. The government should link the centers of the districts and electoral areas with the capitals of the governorates.
57. Increasing efforts for urban planning in preparing residential zoning plans, production zoning, tourist zoning, and commercial zoning areas. There should be oversight and regulation on the implementation of these plans to make sure that they are in accordance with approved standards. These zones should be introduced to the service networks, while haphazard building and building on agricultural lands should be limited.
58. Encouraging investment in producing building materials, establishing residential projects at different levels and costs, including residential buildings for those with limited income. The projects for lower income residences should be completed quickly.
59. Preparing studies for the opening roads and bridges to lower the traffic congestion. This should be done in partnership with the private sector.
60. Making the maintenance of roads a priority, and increasing the participation of local society in this work.
61. Reviewing the procedures of supervising federal projects and the levels that are given to contractors, and giving local works offices in the governorates the power to supervise and categorize contractors in accordance with the law.

Transportation:

62. Effective investing of efforts and giving large opportunities to the different land, air, and sea transportation firms. At the beginning, there should be a utilization of the strategic location of Yemen on the international shipping and air lanes, and removing any limitations to that.
63. Completing the different projects in the fields of transportation, like finishing Sana'a International Airport, fencing in Socotra Airport, and quickly finishing all work to establish Socotra Harbor and developing the harbors in Almukala, Hodeida, Almakha, and others.
64. Quickly completing and improving buildings and land entries, especially Alwadhah and Haradh, and raising the level of services and ease of travel for those going through these locations.
65. Establishing an emergency seas unit to help fishermen and sea tourists, and serving those who are traveling and transporting goods in the sea.
66. Quickly implementing development programs, especially those that raise the performance of airport services in Aden, so that it meets international standards for airports.

67. Obligate bus transportation companies to provide buses that meet international standards.

Tourism

68. Quickly implementing projects for tourism development that target the tourism strategy, including completing the development of the tourism infrastructure services for tourist areas, including those plans, and encouraging investment in those areas.

69. Preparing and implementing tourism buildings and facilities that are owned by the government, and reviewing their rental contracts while encouraging local and foreign tourism. Support should be given bring some tourist locations back into service, especially those that were closed or damaged.

70. Supporting the institutional, organizational, and financial abilities of the government agencies in charge of managing tourism on the federal and local levels.

71. Creating a clear and flexible policy that attracts and is effective in dealing with tourist activity. What is most important is to provide safety and security for tourists, easing the procedures and process of tourism and traveling inside the country, and providing the basic services in tourist areas.

72. The government commits in returning the hospitality institute in Aden and opening it again.

The Production and Commerce Sector:

73. Providing loans and credit necessary to finance the infrastructure of production areas, and completing the preliminary plans and studies for production investment projects, while encouraging investment in the remaining projects.

74. Fixing the situation of production projects that have been stopped, and helping the private sector in this field.

75. Encouraging production opportunities in order to increase exports and employment. This can be done by increasing micro financing for small production and commerce projects.

76. Supporting the technical and regulatory abilities of the standards and measures agencies, and encouraging competition while limiting monopoly.

77. Quickening the steps and procedures needed to make Yemen a member state of the World Trade Organization.

78. Enacting the membership of the Republic of Yemen as an observer state in the CoMISA because of the importance of the trade relationships between Yemen and countries in the Horn of Africa in general, specifically the Yemen's production exports and shipping services.

79. Enacting the agreement signed by the European Union, Canada, and China regarding allowing Yemeni exports to enter their markets without customs. The agreement also stipulates that these goods are categorized as coming from a less developed country. The rest of the steps of the negotiations with Japan, Australia, and the United States must be completed for the same type of agreement.

80. Enacting work according to the agreements of bordering economic areas with Saudi Arabia and Oman, which are limited to the entry points of Haradh, Alwadhah, and Almazayonah.
81. The government commits to taking the necessary steps to turn the Yemeni Economic Corporation to a general holding company. At least 40% of its assets should be allocated for public offering. There should be a law that is issued determining its goals and regulations of its management, and these should be according to the principles of transparency and accountability. The Central Organization for Control and Audit should oversee its accounts.
82. The government commits to achieve the principles of social justice in all of its economic and social development plans, and that it will work to regulate prices, quality, and standards in the market. The government must also combat and not allow any monopoly or cheating in the market.
83. The government will create a black list of all of the companies that participate in corruption during the past period, and take the necessary penal steps with these firms. This should be done according to the law, and they should not be allowed to continue working.
84. Criminalizing smuggling in all of its types, including tax evasion.

Agriculture and Fishing:

85. Enacting the role of the funds to encourage agricultural and marine production according to the law that established it. This fund will finance activities and programs relating to production and development in the fields of fishing and agriculture, and work to structure and organize these resources and their spending.
86. Incentivizing the farming of grains and products that are alternatives to Qat, agricultural exports, and crops that are most profitable and use the least water.
87. The government will work with neighboring countries to create joint agricultural markets that have freedom in trade, equality, and which remove any obstacles.
88. Sponsoring loans to small farmers and fisherman so that they can buy boats, fishing supplies, and farming tools (seeds, fertilizer, pesticide, irrigation systems), so that they land can be utilized in accordance with the law created for this purpose.
89. Approving small cooperative agricultural and marine projects for the youth.
90. Increasing the role of studies and instructions in agriculture in order to increase production and decrease risks of waste and crops that are lost during the production process.
91. Determining places for fish farms, then encouraging investment in these places.
92. Creating a fishing harbor on the island of Socotra.
93. Encouraging farmers to plant and export coffee.
94. Developing the centers of exports and markets, and supplying them with the necessary modern tools and machines regarding the preparation of fish and agricultural products for export. They should also be given the required tools for storing and preservation, refrigeration, and transportation that are refrigerated as well as normal transportation. The transportation fees

should be subsidized, and all agreements and protocols that were signed with neighboring countries and organizations to ease the trade of agricultural and marine goods.

95. Encouraging traditional fishing methods, protecting fishermen that use these methods, and developing their abilities.
96. Increasing the amount allocated to local markets from among the fish that are produced. This should be done due to their importance and nutritional value, and to lower their prices.
97. Prohibiting the import of pesticides that are prohibited, which are smuggled into the country. These pesticides should be returned to their countries of origin or disposed of in specialized international facilities outside of the country. This should be done at the expense of the importer, and the importer should be banned from importing any other pesticides after that.
98. Creating a program to support the farming and marketing of grains and the main products of agriculture that have high market values, like coffee beans, cotton, palm trees, grapes, nuts, saffron, honey, taif rose, and olives.
99. Creating a database of the agricultural and marine fishing sectors. This database should be linked between the central and governorate centers, and should include exports, markets, as well as agricultural and marine projects.
100. Developing and structuring cooperative foundations in agriculture and fishing, and training the cooperative cadre in order to fix the situation of these foundations and institutions. They should also work on drafting legislation to improve their performance and organize their work.
101. The government undertakes the necessary procedures to enable the agriculture sector to carry out its numerous tasks:
 - a. The most efficient use of available agricultural resources to farm important agricultural products (according to demand), and improving the quality of the production process to produce the highest amount of output using the least land and water possible.
 - b. Providing economic incentives to encourage the different types of production that preserve the environment and wildlife.
 - c. Issuing legislation relating to nutritional goods to clarify the sources, the methods of production, and how they are prepared.
 - d. Protecting the environment from harms of using fertilizers, pesticides, and other chemicals.
 - e. Supporting consulting scientific and technical research, and education in the field of agriculture while providing help for any investments in the field of agriculture.
 - f. Issuing laws that organize the ownership of agricultural land, as well as the use of water for irrigation.
 - g. Working to retake lands and tools that belong to the government.
102. Establishing an agency to oversee protected national lands, especially those in coastal areas.

Unemployment:

Unemployment is the main historical problem in the Yemeni economy, and it comes with great dangers in light of the great increase in the population, as well as tight limitations on emigration. Unemployment will surely rise if the necessary steps are not taken to limit it, and that includes the following:

103. Expanding the general, higher, and vocational education programs, and approving an educational curriculum for the preparation of students' skills and specialties in accordance to the needs of the internal and external labor markets.
104. Linking scientific research and students' graduation projects to the different work opportunities that they will have after graduating.
105. Increasing the funds allocated for development in the general budget, especially in the fields of production and service that are very scientific.
106. Creating an environment that encourages investment (political stability as well as safety and security), and developing the banking system so that it contributes to funding development.
107. Improving the role of the Social Fund for Development, the Public Works Fund, and the Microfinance Production Fund to expand their micro finance loans that are in the fields of production or services. These loans should be given to projects in rural areas or cities, and projects in all different production, agricultural, marine, commercial, and service fields, etc.
108. Striving to find foreign labor markets in organized ways.

Emigrants:

This large and critical part of our nation provides an important service, and deserves the utmost care and solutions for all of its problems through:

109. Fixing all of the shortcomings and mistakes that were taken in the rights of emigrants by entry points and government agencies related to immigration (entry points, immigration, customs, embassies, consulates, children's education, etc.).
110. Creating a committee specializing in solving the problems of the lands and investments that a lot of emigrants in the country face.
111. Searching for available ways to help end the suffering of Yemeni emigrants in some countries with the governments of those countries, whether they are problems in their investments, the education of their children, or their residence permits.
112. Working to encourage them to invest in Yemen.

Investment

113. Providing a safe infrastructure and the stable services that are needed to attract investment. This should be done by developing the investment law and determining areas for production, tourism, and residential investments, etc. These areas should be improved by adding services as well as implementing economic areas with neighboring countries in Haradh, Alwadhah, Almazayonah, and increasing free economic activities in Aden.

114. Developing the mechanism of one decision and one location so that the following is done:
 - a. Determining the good areas for investment where incentives and subsidies will be given to investors.
 - b. Investors will go directly to the offices in the areas for each type of investment that they want to start, and they will finish all of their procedures there, all on the same site. These procedures will be done according to the criteria determined by the management of the investment authority.

Partnership Between the Private Sector, the Government, and Civil Society Organizations:

115. Quickly issuing a law of partnership between the private and public sectors in the field of infrastructure.
116. Issuing a law to establish a real estate record according to internationally agreed upon standards, and also issuing a law of special economic areas as well as the regulations relating to improving the performance of all work there.
117. Issuing a decision to establish a social economic board as an institutional framework for the partnership between the private sector, the government, and the civil society organizations throughout the country and the governorates.
118. The government ensures the provision of all infrastructures needed, starting with the required human resources. The private sector should participate in the infrastructure according to agreements that return the ownership of the infrastructure to the people after the firm has benefitted from its revenue.
119. All should work together to meet the basic needs for services by the people, and work to provide these services at high quality and competence.
120. Implementing a national strategy to market investing, especially among the Yemeni emigrants, and finish implementing the one decision, one place investment system.
121. Establishing an independent agency that is tasked with organizing and improving the performance of civil society organizations in order to better services that they provide to society and enable them to truly contribute to sustainable development in a way that ensures transparency in their work, their funding, and their finances.

Urgent Procedures and Policies in the Short Run:

122. Working to develop public resources, diversify them, and extract them.
123. Giving priority to improving current spending and purifying the salaries and wages records (civil and military) from fake and duplicate identities. Spending on fuel, oils, furniture, and transportation that are not necessary should be stopped. Only operational expenses that are necessary should be spent, and all expenses that are not evident in the military and other institutions should be stopped.
124. Taking effective steps to increase income from taxes and customs, and receiving accrued taxes from companies. The mechanisms of tax work should be improved, corruption in the tax

system should be combatted, and tax evasion stopped. All necessary steps should be taken to increase the share of the government in the profits of the public sector.

125. Giving priority to coordination of investment and taxation policies to limit duplicity between the investment authority and tax and customs agencies. This will ensure the alignment between tax incentives and the goals of taxation, which focus on increasing income from taxes and customs for the government in the short run. There should be more work to create an investment environment that is attractive to investors and provides more work opportunities.
126. Taking serious steps with regards to funding public investment projects, including Islamic bonds, as one method of funding public investment spending, and not to fund a deficit in the budget.
127. Speed in completing the implementation of a financial planning system as well as a program to oversee assets.
128. Moving to implement the public fund system.
129. Working towards implementing the management reform of the public finance system, and quickly implementing the initiative for increased transparency worldwide in extraction production.
130. Quickly working to accommodate the funds and agreements with sponsors with a priority on the programs that are suggested. This should be don in order to ensure the most effective use of these funds, far removed from any administrative bureaucracy. The use of these funds should be spent using the principles of good governance, justice in the distribution of projects.
131. Expanding and adding incentives to the fields of development cooperation with regional and international development partners in order to limit the waste of funds.
132. Creating an investment law instead of the current one. The new law should ensure the creation of a legislative environment that is attractive to investment, and aims to increase economic activity.
133. Creating a monetary market.
134. Creating and implementing a mechanism and method to ensure that the regulations for ending smuggling and sale of drugs in all types, including marijuana, alcohol, and others. They pose a large threat to citizens and the future of the country and increase crimes and abuses. They should be criminalized and any person caught using or selling them should be punished.

Credit and Monetary Policies:

135. Independence of the Central Bank, and it being tasked with issuing money and overseeing the financial system.
136. Giving priority to preserving the stability of the exchange price of the Yemeni Riyal, which can ensure stability in the price of goods and create a general environment of trust in the currency. This will increase investment and social stability.

137. Preserving the balance in the growth of money printed, and making it appropriate for the economic growth while supervising the flow of capital.
138. Taking a flexible stance on managing the interest rates, and in a way that encourages economic growth, which requires lower interest rates. This will increase investment and stability in the exchange rates while decreasing inflation. With that in mind, a balance should be struck to encourage saving and the banking system to provide financing for development activities.
139. Diversifying the tools of the monetary policy in merging Islamic bonds as a way of funding public investments in light of it being used to cover the deficits in the general budget.
140. Giving precedence to preserving the appropriate levels of reserves in the government. These reserves should be in foreign currencies, and should continue to meet the demands of the market in foreign currencies for basic necessities. The necessary steps should be taken to encourage an increase in foreign currencies, whether through exports or remittances from emigrants. The regulation of exchange companies, as well as regulation of banks, should be increased to make sure that there are no unnecessary changes in the price of exchange.

Petroleum, Natural Gas, and Minerals:

141. Subjectively and scientifically evaluating the policies being followed in the oil and gas field throughout the past two decades, as well as the building of institutions that those policies were based on. The shortcomings and problems should be determined with the goal of creating a number of new policies that stop corruption and waste of oil and gas services.
142. Working to increase exploration and discovery of oil and gas on and offshore in regional waters. All exploration agreements should be quickly amended to include oil and gas.
143. The petroleum law should be made a priority in the coming period. The most important pillars of the new petroleum policy should be made according to a clear vision and strategy to deal with this sector in the future, and with all sides involved in it.
144. The restructuring of the Ministry of Oil and Minerals should be done to make it into a supervisory entity that oversees all activities in this sector, as well as all units and new branches that take a second priority to the petroleum law. This law will be very important in the future and for the coming government.
145. The government commits to enabling the people in petroleum rich areas to carry out oil service companies in the fields of oil production, and that they get priority in tenders for those services. These tenders must be announced to encourage competition between the people of the governorate, and they must also force the contractors for those services to use the manpower that they need from the areas that the oil is in. At least 50% of the management and technical workforce should be from the governorate where the field is.
146. The creation of a national petroleum company as a holding company is a very important and urgent manner that must be done in the framework of the new petroleum policy. That is why it must be established based on good standards, transparency, and it must also embody the national project and the strategy of the coming government in the field of making effective

use of the petroleum resources during the coming period. The coming period will require the accommodation of all current and future changes by achieving the needed goals, and these can be done by establishing a company and restructuring the Ministry of Oil and Minerals, as well as the companies that are owned by the Ministry.

147. The work of the national petroleum company must be specialized, effective, and excellent. That is why it is important that it work on the petroleum activities relating to the source (UPSTREAM) (exploration, development, production, oilfield services, solving, purifying, and storing at the source, crude petroleum transportation services to exporters and local and foreign buyers at the harbors and land entries to export crude petroleum).
148. Regardless of the economic quality of the liquefied natural gas project that is allocated for export is, the best use of the remaining reserves of this fuel in the future is in local use, specifically to generate electricity. This will have a direct impact on the following:
 - a. Lowering the use of crude oil that is allocated for refining to meet the local need needs for petroleum extracts, so it will increase oil exports.
 - b. Lower the imports in diesel that is used in generating electricity.
 - c. The positive environmental impacts resulting from the use of clean energy from any new projects for liquefied natural gas that is exported, or in expanding the current projects, depending on the allocation of any remaining gas reserves for local and future use.
 - d. Lowering the cost of energy to the consumer and energy providers.
 - e. Lowering the subsidies that are given by the government for energy.
149. Taking effective steps to lower the cost and thus the expenses of operating oil companies that work in the governorates of Yemen, and that is through:
 - a. Focusing the work and activities of companies involved in production inside Yemen, and not outside it.
 - b. Holding work meetings in Yemen, and not outside it.
 - c. Limiting the exaggerated expenses given to contractors.
 - d. Reviewing the expenses paid for security.
 - e. Stopping unnecessary hiring.
 - f. Limiting waste and abuse of the resources by some companies, as was done in Nexen or as is currently being done in Total.
 - g. Responsibly looking into the clear difference between the invested and spend funds with the goal of making operating expenses reach lower levels. This will help ensure that the operational needs and other important expenses are covered on the one hand, while on the other hand it will ensure additional resources for the general budget of the government while not harming the other parties in the agreements.
150. Establishing a gas workshop in the Jannah block, and completing the executive procedures regarding the modernizing and developing of the current workshops to ensure an additional

quantity of liquefied petroleum gas because of the rising use locally. The demand for this product has exceeded the levels of production locally, so there has been a need at times to import gas from international market in order to fulfill the needs of the local market.

151. Better usage of petroleum products, with the goal of limiting their consumption. The limitations should be concerned with diesel, because its consumption is a large portion of local use.
152. Taking effective steps to combat and stop external smuggling of petroleum extracts, especially diesel.
153. Developing and modernizing the Aden Refineries, and providing the necessary funding with the goal of getting petroleum products at international quality and lower costs. They should also be able to refine the heavy local petroleum, as well as imported oil.
154. The government commits to enabling supervisory and oversight agencies to oversee the oil companies with the goal of reaching the highest levels of production, taking into account the preservation of the rights of the coming generations, and the preservation of the environment.
155. Quickly establishing and implementing the project to build the containers in Ra's Issa as a harbor on the Red Sea to help with the storage vessel Safer, which has exceeded its planned usage. This should be done to export crude Yemeni oil to foreign countries, and as a part of the government strategy to create storage facilities for petroleum products throughout the country.
156. Taking all necessary steps to speed up the process of retrieving the buildings and storage containers in Hajeeef in Aden. This should be done because the lease contract has expired, and all judicial and security entities have confirmed the right of the government to take those buildings because they will provide stability in the supply of petroleum extracts, and stop the waste of public funds.
157. Issuing a law for mining that increases the incentives for investment and development of mineral resources.
158. Creating a national mining company.
159. Creating transparent policies regarding the granting of special privileges for drilling for oil, without any intermediaries.
160. The government commits to provide a strategic reserve of oil.
161. At the Local Level:
162. The government commits to establishing an agricultural agency in the agricultural governorates (Aljawf, Hadramawt, Hodeida, Abyan).
163. The government should work to establish markets and storage facilities in different areas.
164. Establishing colleges in the governorates that specialize in agriculture.
165. Creating a committee to solve the land problems in the governorate of Hodeida.

166. Enabling the people of the South to benefit from their economic resources according to fair criteria, in a way that ensures that their suffering is alleviated.
167. The government commits to decentralize the electrical grid.
168. The government commits to complete connections of governorates to the gas-powered electricity generation stations.
169. The local authorities shall work to strengthen oversight on the use of groundwater, and take necessary steps against anyone who violates these rules.
170. The government shall build modern sewer systems in the cities and appropriate sewage systems in smaller cities and rural areas.
171. Strengthening the oversight role of the local authorities on the sanitation system and solid petroleum derivatives to protect the environment and public health. This is important to ensure that the delicate balance of different plants and wildlife is not upset.
172. Amending the local authority's law to allow competent people to manage the local authorities based on a job description. The minimum requirement should be a college degree.
173. The government should ensure that the main link in management is the lowest tier, especially for service delivery in the districts. The responsibility for direct service facilities, like schools, hospitals, police stations, courts, water and environmental services, etc. should be given to this tier.
174. Public lands are subject to the local councils in the districts, and they can deal with them according to plans that are approved by the authorities and councils in the governorates, and it is not allowed for anyone else to order or use them in other ways.
175. The experiences of countries that approved development in the lower management rungs have shown great successes, unlike those that have developed at the federal level. That is why the future development plan must start at the first rung administratively and institutionally (facilities and services), and this reaches the people directly. This is one of the most important features and benefits of federations.

At the National Level:

176. The government commits to quickly achieve and implement the law of trading in, owning, and carrying weapons. The trade and ownership of medium sized, heavy, and silenced weaponry must be prohibited.
177. The government commits to end wars and tribal vendettas by benefitting from the experience of the south in this matter.
178. The government works to establish a fund for natural disasters.
179. The government works to create job descriptions for all positions in the government, while determining the responsibilities and specialties of each position. This should all be done in accordance to international work standards.

180. Employees the legislative, executive, and judicial authorities should submit financial disclosures to the Supreme National Anti-Corruption Commission. This should include property they owns and liabilities, including that of their spouses and children. They should be subject to questioning on the sources of their unjustified income.
181. Restructuring all of the financial and economic agencies and institutions in the government in accordance with the decentralization strategy to achieve a government with distributed power and resources to all levels.
182. The government commits to creating an economic policy that aims to:
 - a. Strengthen Yemen's international economic capacity and develop the national economy.
 - b. Strengthen production in other non-oil economic sectors.
 - c. Achieve just and balanced development in allocating internal and external resources for development between the sectors and areas, and the economy and society, whether private or public. This should ensure sustainable and comprehensive development.
 - d. Providing work opportunities, limiting poverty, and developing the infrastructure and services while bettering the living standards of citizens and increasing their national economic abilities.
183. Strengthening the societal role in development at the local and federal levels in the fields of creating development plans, implementing them, supervising official performance, especially in protecting the environment, natural resources, and consumers, creating civil society organizations and independent youth in the Comprehensive National Dialogue Conference, with participation and supervision over the implementation of the outputs of the National Dialogue.
184. No group is allowed to lower the salaries of workers from foreign firms, whether internally or externally. They are also not allowed to take any of their rights, or undertake any action that would harm them or their interests.
185. The government commits to creating a management program in the academic and technical institutions that is based on the principles of equal opportunities, democracy, and the work of leadership centers in them.
186. The government creates a strategy for small level production, and encouraging productive families.
187. Returning the nationalized agencies that were taken by force to their owners.
188. The strategy of the government in the field of agriculture and water is based on building dams and establishing agricultural markets.
189. The government works on a mining strategy in all of its types, taking into consideration that it is a natural resource in the country.

Cultural Development:

1. Working to put in place a comprehensive cultural plan for Yemen that is based on reconnecting with national heritage, and ensures the right of cultural diversity. This plan should be based on the principles of freedom, democracy, diversity, justice, and equality, and that culture is a basic right of citizens. This plan should aim to create a national culture that is developed and renewable, and is able to create positive effects in the different aspects of development.
2. Taking advantage of social democratic, political, and journalistic dialogue that is public and raises the issues of a culture of dialogue, coexistence, forgiveness, and diversity. It should also strengthen the principles of right, goodness, and beauty as humanitarian principles that are essential in life. This dialogue should also work to combat the culture of declaring others traitors, infidels, and sectarian and regional violence and hatred. All laws and regulations that enforce this should be passed.
3. Adopting and including cultural development in the national plans and strategies, and ensuring the independence of the programs for cultural development. A sufficient amount of funding should be given from the budget to meet the needs of the development programs in the field of culture.
4. Issuing legislation that ensures and guarantees the growth and thriving of cultural innovation, and supports and protects innovators in all different cultural fields.
5. Establishing a law of creative content, which ensures the protection of ideas, literature, writings, and inventions. There should be work to create legislation and regulations that give dignified living to artists, innovators, researchers, and workers in culture and arts, as well as the different fields of innovation and cultural production.
6. Deleting any laws that limit the rights of authors, and creating texts that are in accordance with the constitution and international legislation in the field of media. The absence of any texts that limit freedoms of expression should be ensured.
7. The government works to increase concern with Aden radio and television, while recording the complete archives into electronic storage along with its technical and cultural feats. Aden TV and radio should also be given all necessary modern tools to participate in its resurgence.
8. Issuing legislation and systems that provide a source of founding and an encouraging environment for scientific research and the research centers. Shared research between the different institutions in the public and private sectors should be encouraged, as well as research in universities and research centers.
9. Policies should be made that give special importance to the field of translation so that the most important achievements in science, civilization, and the humanities can be transferred from foreign languages to Arabic, and vice versa.
10. Issuing laws and approving a strategy and policies that lead to the development of scientific, organizational, and technological education. New generations should be prepared with the

needed skills to control the tools that they will need to participate in a knowledge base society.

11. Care for culture related to social groups like women, children, youth, the marginalized, emigrants, and those with special needs. They should be provided with different methods of development and improvement, which includes the importance of giving them a suitable legislative environment, as well as financial and moral support of different kinds.
12. Giving children's culture priority by establishing libraries for children, as well as theaters, expos, and publishing cultural periodicals. All different facilities that contribute to their personal development should be provided.
13. The government works to encourage the building and establishment of cultural and technical working groups and institutions that are professional or amateur. Any initiatives should be encouraged if they work in developing culture and supporting partnership within society to ensure the development of the people.
14. The government commits to provide the organizational framework, infrastructure, and nurturing activities as well as the financial backing necessary to support and develop theaters, cinema, music, national folklore, arts, and calligraphy. Special need should be given to the national song and musical heritage, and work should be spent in establishing a college of arts in the different governorates.
15. Creating policies that provide appropriate financing to expand the establishing of general offices and centers for culture. These centers should be established in rural areas and cities, and should work to increase technological advances in the fields of information, communication, and the different fields of culture.
16. Enacting the cultural role of the educational institutions, including schools, institutes, colleges, and universities. Special importance should be given to all methods of spreading knowledge and culture, and through libraries, cultural and innovative expos, festivals, and cultural displays.
17. Creating strategies and policies that lead the academic institutions (universities, institutes, research centers) to carry a role of linking between the knowledge economy and the private sector.
18. Implementing time bound policies to end illiteracy through creating comprehensive national programs and strategies for both urban and rural areas. Steps should be taken to reach this point. The act of liberating individuals and society from ignorance should be considered key to true freedom. These programs should not stop at just teaching reading and writing skills; they should focus more on continuing education for adult to enable them to participate in the economy, society, and politics. Importance should be given to ending technological illiteracy, as well as focusing on modern technology commensurate with its importance in our society.
19. Working to maximize benefit from information technology in archiving systems, documents, and information, in a way that makes them easy to retrieve and achieves total benefit from this system.

20. Issuing a law of incentives and support for production that uses culture and art in its process, as well as modern technology. This starts from traditional handicrafts and goes all the way to electronic production. Taxes and customs should be waived for these methods, and the same should be done for books and the returns from publishing them.
21. Issuing laws and approving plans and policies to protect, preserve, and maintain the recording and archiving of Yemeni culture. This includes sites, objects, scrolls, documents, oral traditions, and sciences. The government should work towards issuing laws and taking steps to ensure the improvement of handicrafts and traditional production, while encouraging skilled workers in these fields to increase their production. The produced goods should be marketed throughout the local markets, and exported to foreign markets.
22. Issuing laws and regulations to ensure that all necessary steps to provide sources of financing to make the City of Taiz capital of Yemeni culture, and provide the necessary infrastructure (theaters, museums, public libraries, art institutions, cultural channels, book fairs, various festivals, cultural publishing, protection of oral and tangible heritage, and digging for ancient cultural artifacts are taken. These should be a sign of dynamic cultural development.
23. Take quick and firm steps to provide sources of financing sufficient to provide for the restoration of the cultural heritage in the cities of Zabid and Tarim. Negligence of these cities should be criminalized as well as negligence facing the Old City of Sana'a, the Aden Reservoirs, the Seerah Castle, and Shibam Hadramout.
24. Serious work to find and dig for old Yemeni artifacts and preserving and maintaining them from abuse, thieves, and smuggling. Ancient sites like historical cities, and castles should also be renovated and protected from desertification, and they should be prepared for agricultural investment.
25. Work to organize a comprehensive national campaign to collect historical artifacts from individuals and groups. The artifacts should be organized in museums and named. Effort should be made to retrieve stolen and smuggled artifacts and relics outside of Yemen.
26. Establishment of a Yemeni heritage fund for cultural development. The fund should be used for legislative, administrative, structural, financial, and oversight reforms that leads to better utilization of resources and increase activities in public culture in the country.
27. Creating a national strategy, policies, and procedures that lead to the development of the tourism sector and preserve the pillars of tourism in the country. It should attempt to optimize benefit from tourism by encouraging national, private, and individual initiatives and directing investment activity in this field while improving tourism products and services.

Social Development:

1. Changing the name of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Work to the Ministry of Social Development (suggestion).
2. Achieving just social development by creating a strategy and policies, issuing legislation, and implementing procedures that achieve social justice in a wide and comprehensive manner. This will create an effective partnership between the people and the general management,

just distribution of resources which will end the class differences and remove social classes, and will strengthen the role of the government and its institutions while diminishing the role of non official organizations and entities that conflict with the supremacy of the law. It will give a major role to youth, women, and the marginalized as well as other forces in civil society (including political parties, institutions, unions, and civil society associations).

3. Employing cultural and social differences and political diversity in strengthening the national identity that brings everyone together. This will lead to overcoming individual and local identities by spreading a national democratic identity throughout the official and private media and in the educational curriculums. A national plan should be made that creates a dignified living standards for the people, as well as giving them human freedom.
4. Working to combat all types of social discrimination that is based on religion, sect, denomination, region, race, gender, color, job, class, or social or economic status by creating social policies that are just and implementing reforms and economic plans that are just and continuous. Legislation should also be issued that includes the merging of the group that has been most marginalized, who are called “the Akhdam,” into society in order to achieve social equality and equal opportunities.
5. Issuing legislation and regulations that ensure the quality of education while improving the educational curriculums and making them meet the challenges of the of the times. They should include a culture of coexistence and plurality, the principles of work and production, and should combat the culture of extremism, hate, and negativity. It should also work towards training and preparing workers in the field of education and improving the abilities of educational management, and work to expand in the infrastructure of education and provide the necessary capabilities for the field.
6. Giving priority to providing new methods of teaching, like open and distance learning, continuous learning, short term and long-term study, and providing the specialties that are demanded by the development plans and the labor market. The past graduates should also be trained to meet the demands of development and the labor markets.
7. Constant and organized review that ensures organized development of the standards necessary to modernize the components of the educational process (the curriculums, the methods of teaching, preparing the workers, evaluating and measuring performance, educational oversight, educational methods, etc.). This should be done with the goal of achieving a very high quality educational process.
8. Reviewing the distribution of universities so that their locations are appropriate with the population, as well as the financial and human capabilities.
9. Running joint research between the universities and research centers to help face the challenges that the government runs into in lack of water resources, environmental pollution, benefitting from ocean resources, desalination of ocean water, Food Security, desertification, finding alternative sources of energy, and finding agricultural alternatives to Qat.
10. Taking the necessary steps and approving incentives that led to expanding the family incentives programs that take the children of poor families to schools.

11. Ensuring human rights of justice for the poor and those with limited incomes, enforcing the legal and financial commitments of the government and private sector, which will ensure a dignified life for poor families by creating a system of social welfare and by including the poor in development programs that help reduce the harms that they face. These programs will also work to help them create a more productive and economic lifestyle.
12. Fixing the causes of the structure of the phenomenon of poverty, and fixing the policies and strategies that combat poverty in the country by achieving balance in the distribution of resources in society, and increasing the spending allocated for on social services in the government budget.
13. Creating a national strategy that is comprehensive and works to create a real change towards a national productive economy by creating national projects that focus on large and medium scale production. This will achieve the required economic development and raise the production capabilities to higher levels. It will also force the private sector to create production projects and not focus on services or marketing only, and it will encourage light production through legislation, laws, and oversight mechanisms that achieve that.
14. Creating a strategy of starting a group of development projects with a lot of targets in the framework of the yearly development plans of the government with the goal of limiting unemployment by creating work opportunities for the labor market. Special priority in these projects should be given to rural areas and smaller cities, which will increase the flow of those seeking jobs to these areas and provide incentives to move there.
15. Issuing the necessary legislation to achieve participation in the administration of the public, cooperative, and private sectors, and paying out a share of the profits as incentives to increase them. A plan should be put in place to phase out the foreign laborers in the country who have skills that are available nationally, except those with rare skills. Opportunities should be provided to gain technical and vocational experience by allowing foreigners who are working in Yemen train their counterparts in the labor force during the period after their contracts have finished. The right to create unions, associations, as well as work and vocational groups should be protected to ensure the strengthening of their role and that they will carry out their role in different fields. Their complete independence should be preserved, and the government should never interfere in their affairs.
16. Creating binding legislation for the public, private, and joint sectors that protect the rights of workers to get appropriate wages and compensations, as well as their right to get suitable holidays and vacations that are paid. The house of work should be determined in the law, as well as a fair retirement system and a unique health and social insurance system. Protection should be given against work dangers and risks, and workplace safety should be provided. This legislation should also clarify the relationship between the employee and the employees, as well as their rights and responsibilities. It should also protect the right of workers to take their grievances to courts if they are fired or harmed in any way, and it should also confirm the right of the justice system to return them to work if need be. It should also confirm that the justice system, with regards to workplace cases, should work quickly.

17. Creating a modern information system for the workers as a basis for determining the labor market and its components.
18. Creating a comprehensive development plan for the labor market and raising the capabilities. This applies to those who are employed or unemployed, and should be done by establishing institutes for vocational specialties, and to train the workers and raise their work skills. Public, joint, and private institutions should be made to create continuous training programs for their employees to help them gain new skills and experience to allow them to move from low production to the higher level of production that is needed, and makes the economy more competitive.
19. Creating laws and legislations that put a job structure for the agencies of government. These structures should be created according to clear and transparent standards and criteria that include job descriptions and work to redistributing the workforce according to sector within government facilities. This system should end duplicity of positions and jobs in the different administrative hierarchies.
20. Limiting the newly created public institutions and reviewing their missions and structure in order to correctly redistribute their tasks and develop their structure of specialties in order to remove conflicting jobs between them, and limit bureaucracy that comes from duplicity in job descriptions.
21. Working to take the steps necessary to strengthen the joint sector as an effective tool to embody the social partnership in development. A law specifically for this partnership should be issued and should contain international standards and address the dire need for this institution, while confirming its independence so that it can help in development and carry its role.
22. Strict adherence to rotation of work positions, and this should be mandated by law.
23. Strengthening the competence and transparency in the budget department through a program of policies and financial reform, without wasting the resources for social development.
24. Tying increases in employee salaries for government workers to inflation rates and the rising rate of living, and issuing a law that determines the minimum wages and salaries so that the minimum is not less than the average expenses living expenses for a family.
25. Reforming the tax system and enacting it so that taxes play their role in adding to the resources of the budget, as well as being an economic, political, and social tool that is used effectively in redistributing the wealth and income and achieving social welfare. It should also ensure dignified living standards of the people by approving increased taxes at higher levels, and putting limits on spending with the needs of development and combating poverty. The direct and indirect taxes on foodstuffs and basic consumer goods should also be limited, and a high percentage of tax income should be allocated to improving social services like health and education. It should also strengthen the social welfare system, and the health insurance system. Legislation should be issued and steps taken to end tax and customs evasion.

26. Work towards constant development of the activities of cooperative agricultural, productive, and consumer groups by providing incentives and subsidies for their activities in order to enable them to carry out a more effective role in providing social services and welfare.
27. Raising the living standards of the population living in rural and poverty stricken areas by improving their economic incomes.
28. Creating research centers that specialize in grain and field income, the wildlife and marine resources, and alternatives to Qat. They will be supported as long as their programs are tied to reaching the goals of production, and solving the current problems that hinder agricultural development. They can also develop new production systems, and contribute in raising total production levels, and open doors for investment in different agricultural levels. This will help in achieving a large amount of self-sustenance, nutritional stability, and social solidarity.
29. Creating policies that help limit the weakness of marketing policies and the lack of competence of customs procedures. This should reach the achievement of the goals of increasing the components of agricultural production, trade, and competition of agricultural products in Yemen and regionally.
30. Increasing the centers for motherhood and childhood and providing them with the necessary capabilities so that they can provide their services to women and children in rural areas, and giving areas that have not had these services a priority in this. A policy that leads to organizing reproduction and clarifying the benefits of social, economic, health, and reproductive health of this problem, as well as its effect on families, individuals, and society.
31. Taking quick and effective steps to measure the complete performance at different levels of the financial and funding system, as well as the organizational and legislative structure of the insurance and social welfare and retirement organizations, whether they are public or private. The capabilities of these organizations should be increased, and it should be confirmed that they are completing the tasks that they are assigned to do. The effectiveness of their policies with regards to the needs of their beneficiaries should also be looked into, and their base in the long-term should be expanded. Internal requirements should be created to help them grow and develop, as a result of their clear strategies and good organizational and administrative structure. Their commitment to subjectivity and integrity, as well as aiming for the good of its beneficiaries, should be seen as follows:
 - a. Expanding the social welfare and work system to increase competence as well as groups and funds - public and private related to them. Their funds should be efficiently used, and the right of employees and workers when changing from one job to another should be preserved. Legislation should be issued that achieves this goal.
 - b. Constant development and modernization of the social welfare network is needed. It should be linked to a wider range of social policies in government so that its program becomes a part of a complete social vision within a wider social and economic framework. This should be done to ensure its effectiveness with regards to combating poverty and the lack of equality in society, as well as the importance of

tying the benefits received from these programs by poor families to better their health and educational status.

- c. Complete adherence to transparency, effectiveness and subjectivity, as well as complete coverage of social welfare programs to ensure justice in the financial benefits and that they are given to deserving parties.
 - d. Creating a just system for the retirement of workers in the public, private, and joint sectors, as well as entrepreneurs. The age of retirement should be determined, and the administrative and financial performance of the retirement funds should be improved so that the money of the retirees are invested and increased without losing value over time. There should be work to periodically reform and update the regulations and laws regarding retirement so that they are able to meet the needs and demands of its beneficiaries.
 - e. Working to expand the role of social welfare and guidance and develop it. Nursing homes and retiree clubs should be improved, especially in the basic services that they provide, and the elderly should be able to use and invest their time positively in the service of society.
32. Depending when issuing important economic, political, social, and other decisions on previously done studies about the effects of the decisions.
 33. Supporting scientific institutions that give decisions makers in the government research, studies, and reports that aim to develop the management, and create economic, social, cultural, scientific, educational, and health improvements.
 34. True implementation of the ideal of partnership between the public and private sectors and removing the damaged image of the role of the private sector in solving the problems of poverty, unemployment, and increasing production and domestic product.
 35. Allocating a sufficient amount of funds for small and medium sized institutions, and funding credit for exports through commercial banks. The financial loan law should also be enacted.
 36. Creating a mid-term strategic plan to explore mineral resources and extract them, as they are a resource that the government can use to increase their income and spending on development projects to raise income levels.
 37. That government officials who are responsible for economic matters be competent in their fields and have the necessary abilities and experience to innovate when solving economic problems and creating economic booms.
 38. Taking great care of the social dimension of development and increasing popular participation in overseeing the performance of government agencies in this field. An environment that is morally, financially, and legislatively supportive of this enables disregarded groups, like women, the youth, those with special needs, and the marginalized to effectively participate in the development process.
 39. Creating a group of legislations that take social and political steps to ensure legal, humanitarian, health, and social protection for children, through the following:

- a. Comprehensive protection and nurturing, and making sure that they are not exploited for any reason whatsoever. Children should never be subjected to violence and abuse, or anything that will harm their well being, health, and education.
 - b. That they are released if they detained or jailed, except for those over the age of 18, and that their punishments work in a way that aims to reform them and should be proportionate to their ages. They should have a lawyer to defend them in all phases and procedures of their trials.
 - c. That they are not recruited or drafted in the armies or used in armed conflicts, and that they enjoy protection during times of armed conflict, disasters, and states of emergency.
 - d. That the first priority is given to children's best interests in all things relating to childhood.
 - e. Children are those who are under the age of 18.
40. Prioritizing youth and working to create sport festivals, boy scouts, and camps for youth activities. These should be held in all different parts of the country to create a spirit of competitiveness and use the energy of the youth to innovate and coordinate their work. These programs should use any and all capabilities to develop society and its groups.
 41. Taking care of the cases of emigrants and providing them with the necessary protection to allow them to overcome any difficulties that they face in countries that they have immigrated to and during their return to Yemen. They should be given a priority in the field of investment, and should be helped in presenting the necessary studies that will point them towards investing in better projects.
 42. Issuing a law for the family that protects the humanitarian and social laws for women and protects them from all kinds of discrimination, violence, and inhumane treatment. It should also include the human rights of children and youth and protect them from abuse from parents or society. In many cases, this leads to them having problems in their personalities, and do not end up contributing to society as much as they could have. The law mentioned above should also include texts that protect the right of women in inheritance and choosing a life partner, as well as providing humanitarian, moral, and financial support, as well as compensation, to divorced and widowed women. This includes enough to end the phenomenon of very expensive dowries.
 43. Creating residence projects for those with limited income that enable them to pay off their houses through easy installments over ten years, minimum, and at low interest rates.
 44. Creating a comprehensive plan for the main and small cities on the basis of meeting the needs for cities in the coming decade. This is with regards to streets, squares, residence buildings, gardens, service facilities, and others. Random building on unzoned lands around major and minor cities should not be allowed until the lands have been zoned and planned, and all services are provided and the real estate record is organized and developed.

45. Preserving the natural, human, and architectural environment, and making sure during development to not allow anything to limit the supplies of natural building materials for future generations. It is also important to create natural preserves for trees in general, and especially those that are rare, as well as rare animals and birds or those that are threatened with extinction.
46. Issuing legislation that criminalizes materials that pollute the environment and prohibit coal stations and factories near residential areas. This legislation will ensure that the companies and factors are forced to provide compensation for those living near them, as well as Obligate them to participate in providing infrastructure, including roads, lighting, and other things.
47. Working to find and develop alternative sources of water, like water treatment on the coasts and increasing renewable sources of water. Legislation should be made to prohibit waste of the groundwater reserves, as well as random digging of wells. Factory, company, and workshop owners should clean chemical runoff that they cause to ensure the right of every citizen to get clean water at sufficient quantities for drinking and household use, and at appropriate prices.
48. The government works to end the phenomenon of beggary through social and legal solutions, by rehabilitating beggars and creating work opportunities for them.
49. Taking a number of procedures to deal with Qat as an economic and social phenomenon, including, for example:
 - a. Enforce the farming of other plants other than Qat, and every farmer cannot plant more Qat than nutritional crops. This will allow farmers to farm Qat, but will force them to grow strategically important crops as well.
 - b. Enforce criteria for the marketing and selling of Qat, including: giving Qat dealers licenses to sell it, specifying areas for its sale, running random searches on the product that is being sold and checking for pesticides and other chemicals in its production, Obligate farmers and clean and wash Qat before it is sold on the market, and having oversight agencies follow the implementation of these procedures and enforcing punishments in the case of any law being broken, especially the health code.
 - c. Creating a tax system to collect tax income from Qat in a more effective way, and that a part of this income be allocated to encourage agricultural development program like planting vegetables, fruits, and cotton.
 - d. Consider Qat importation from neighboring countries (Ethiopia, for example), where competition might lead to price reduction of locally produced Qat, especially since Qat cheaper there than in Yemen. Qat there is also known for not having any pesticides, which is a positive point for the health of Qat users.
 - e. The government should work to encourage drip irrigation for Qat.
 - f. Creating a communication method between international and regional organizations (like the Food and Agriculture Organization, the World Health Organization, and the

United Nations) in order to have them participate in funding studies and programs related to Qat.

Political Development:

1. Building and strengthening the basis of political development in a framework of true partnership between the institutions of the government and groups in society. A model should be created to show modern civil society that is open, coexists among its different parts, and is all one part of a whole that participates in public life.
2. Deepening the basis of political development and civil life by creating a group of legislation and laws, as well as the guaranteeing mechanisms, and ensuring the achievement of this.
3. Bringing back the subject of civil education in the curriculums and making it a basic subject that must be studied at the elementary, middle, and high school levels in public schools with the goal of raising a new generation with the principles of citizenship, equality, respect for system, work, production, forgiveness, coexistence, plurality, brotherhood, and the right to have different opinions.
4. Taking the necessary steps to ensure the end all racist, regional, and sectarian abuses and face the calls for sectarian violence. This should be done through legislation that criminalizes and increase punishment for any group or individual who participates in any way through action speech. There should also be an end to all types of violence and abuse of human rights and international law, and work to end all armed conflicts in the country.
5. Implementing the law organizing the ownership and carrying of personal weapons.
6. Working to remove military bases from cities, as well as heavy arms, and working to remove any heavy arms owned by the different armed groups and confiscate them for the government. Accurate and strict steps should be taken to increase trust in the security apparatus of the government.
7. Reviewing and evaluating the legislative system and national laws and regulations for judicial oversight, and making sure that they meet the principles set forth by the international agreements and treaties relating to human rights that were ratified by our country.
8. Issuing the necessary laws to end the committing of any abuse of public freedoms, and ensuring that Yemen is a suitable environment for the development of laws, regulations, and practices that ensure individual and group freedoms during practice of political rights.
9. Issuing a transitional justice law and taking the necessary institutional steps and procedures to implement it.
10. Reforming the election legislations by issuing laws and regulations that ensure that and reflect the national accord by showing the new social contract that is a result of the Comprehensive National Dialogue Conference. An electronic election record should be prepared, and it must be transparent and accurate. Elections should be held under the laws of the new constitution, and the oversight and supervision of the election should be done by local and international groups, and show oversee all election activities at all levels.

11. Creating criteria for the appointing high government officials (the Prime Minister, his deputies, governors, agency and institution heads), and it should be based on competence, experience, and ability to manage the affairs of the country, as well as integrity and prioritizing public good.
12. Creating executive laws in the constitution that determine the number of terms and term lengths in high positions of government, including the President of the Republic, the head of the government, ministers of independent ministries, etc.
13. Legislating a supervision mechanism (parliamentary, judicial, media, and rights), as well as popular supervision to ensure that the practices and actions of government are in accordance with the constitution, and criteria should be created to punish those who break the law.
14. Enacting laws relating to the work of civil society organizations, charitable organizations, and missionary organizations, and Obligate them to work in accordance with the principles of transparency and clarity in front of the people, as well as being completely accountable for all of their work and activities.
15. Issuing a law and organizational regulations, as well as more efforts, in order to institute good governance and ensuring that the government combats corruption and takes all necessary steps in this field.
16. Working to take a national stance on foreign policy that focuses on the fundamentals of international law and shared interests that are just, and preserve national sovereignty.

Health:

1. Redirecting finances towards investment in the field of health services in areas that need it the most, especially poor rural areas. Effective steps need to be taken to improve the health insurance system and expand the free programs for children and the poor.
2. Adopting media policies that aim to increase awareness about the dangers of malnutrition of children in Yemen, and the reasons affecting that, especially incorrect traditional practices regarding alternatives to natural breastfeeding. There should be a greater focus on the thousand day window in the lives of children, from pregnancy until they reach two years old, considering that natural breastfeeding is a very important factor in limiting malnutrition.
3. Adopting zoned plans on the level of the government, in cooperation with the sponsors, civil society, and the private sector, to face the problem of malnutrition and its harms.
4. Enforcing strict supervision on imported alternatives to natural breastfeeding and their marketing in Yemeni markets, and creating a penalty for those who break this law.
5. Directing finances to the field of improving the water resources and preserving them from waste and random well drilling, and improving the water networks and sewage systems in poor and rural areas.
6. Taking steps in order to improve prevention of diseases, especially those relating to pollution in the water, like cholera. This can be done by purifying the contaminated waters and supporting appropriate cleanliness practices, and providing soap and household treatment materials. These

materials can be given to the families that are most at risk of any danger (the displaced, the poor, and those in rural areas).

7. Adopting legislative solutions to ensure the implementation of the national strategy to combat cancer, as well as government policies, programs, and financing that is need to implement these policies and programs.
8. Putting anti-cancer campaigns among the priorities in the plans, as it affects a wide group of productive people in society, and they do not have easy access to its medicine because of its exorbitant prices.
9. Strengthening the partnership in fighting cancer and implementing its strategies with the related groups, like the health, education, youth, agriculture, production, and environmental sectors.
10. Increasing the principle of social participation with civil society organizations in order to improve the quality of services provided.
11. Combating harmful traditions that are considered one of the main causes of cancer in the general and individual environment of Yemen.
12. Making sure those organizations in the field of cancer research and fighting are being run through sound management schemes that have digital information systems.
13. Preparing a number of medical cadres in the field, and using the principle of multi-disciplinary working groups to provide the needed health insurance to this cadre because of the dangers that they face due to waves and other things.
14. Raising the six components in the fight against cancer to equal levels to ensure prevention, create a cancer record for early discovery, taking care of the patient, moral support, and research and studies.
15. Encouraging investment in cancer prevention, early discovery, and moral support.
16. Creating strict regulations regarding tobacco, Qat, and pesticides, and enforcing a percentage of profits on all of these materials to treat the negative effects and sickness like cancer and environmental pollution.
17. Waiving taxes on vaccinations and customs to ensure that they are stored according to international standards.
18. Increasing the finances allocated to vaccination programs, in accordance with the institutional work that is provided by the program on all levels.
19. Supporting and providing the necessary capabilities to provide complete service at all health centers to ensure that the service reaches those it targets, and to incentivize society to get to these centers and get vaccinated.
20. Mandating the vaccination of all children and linking the vaccination record to the enrollment and studying in schools.
21. Increasing social participation from all classes in support of activities and services of vaccination, and creating a link between society and the providers of these services.

22. Approving a law of checkups before marriage for hereditary disease to investigate that both partners do not have contagious or heredity diseases that will affect their children's lives or abilities.
23. Establishing centers to provide care, treatment, and prevention service for people thalassemia and hereditary blood diseases.
24. Committing the necessary resources to achieve the health policies and programs in raising awareness about family planning and safe motherhood, and strengthening the public facilities that provide reproductive health services to ensure the best possible services are given. The abilities of the workers in this field should be rebuilt, especially the family cadres, to cover the needs of the women in rural and marginalized areas.
25. Ensuring the complete coordination between the different related sectors in the field of reproductive health, and ensuring their effective participation in creating, following up on, and creating national policies in this field. The necessary funds and efforts should be aimed at improving these services and ensuring their efficacy.
26. Taking all necessary steps in order to develop a program in the field of prevention of harms caused by environmental pollution and combating them, as well as taking the necessary steps in order for the media to play a constructive and effective role in disease prevention and health instruction, especially on the subjects of children's health and nutrition, the benefits of natural breastfeeding, prevention of accidents and harms of second hand smoke for children, the harms of Qat and its negative effective of children, the harms of alternatives to natural breastfeeding and their marketing.
27. Taking all necessary steps in order to support prevention of inheriting the AIDS virus, and taking the necessary steps with the goal of improving the health awareness and education regarding this virus for the general population, especially children.
28. Taking all appropriate steps in order to avoid early pregnancy and provide appropriate information, programs, and instructions to raise awareness in society about the dangers of early pregnancy to the women and the child.
29. Quickly adopted legislative texts that criminalize harmful health practices like female genital mutilation, and creating a board of doctors and health workers to oversee the practice of such customs, and increasing awareness in society about the dangers of this phenomenon. The most effective methods of getting the message across should be used, and religious reasons should be used to try to stop it.
30. Creating a program to train workers in the field of child and mother health to prepare them to achieve the principles and goals that embody the right of all children and mothers to receive the highest level of health care possible. There should be a system to record and follow up the various programs and policies for this reason, and it should be created in cooperation with the specialized entities and related groups and organizations.
31. Prohibiting the use of banned nutrition for children and their marketing in any way, unless they are recorded and have received the necessary licensing. Then they should be taken in the way

that is advertised by the proper authorities, and that is done in accordance with the criteria and procedures that are issued by decisions from the proper authorities.

32. Creating legislation that mandates that everyone remove medical waste and throw them in separate areas so that they do not harm patients, medical employees, doctors, or specialists. Hospitals must create a place for this waste to be burnt, and it must meet all standards for safe disposal of the waste so that no contagions are spread.
33. Including medical waste management in the curriculums of medical schools and institutes.
34. Developing and providing literature of the methods and technology for dealing with dangerous hospital waste.
35. Working to strengthen personal health and its importance to general health by creating the appropriate infrastructure for mental health services to be provided in hospitals in the major cities, the capitals of the governorates, and throughout the country. The necessary funding should be provided for mental health services, and the cadres working in this field should be trained.
36. Prioritizing and focusing on mental health programs for children and youth, and a personal health program in schools.
37. Taking the appropriate steps in order to strengthen school health services so that it can play its role in disease prevention and health guidance so it can benefit both males and females equally.
38. Ensuring the provision of effective and safe medications of high quality to citizens, and ensuring their safety and ease of getting these medicines on a continuous basis. The procedures of buying and recording the quality of these medicines should be organized and carried out throughout the factories where these medicines are made, where they are distributed, and where they are stored. Their prices and usage should be regulated, and the government should provide funds and supplies, spare parts, the system for purchasing, distributing, storing, and maintaining them.
39. The commitment of pharmacies to provide all basic medications.
40. Establishing an independent committee for nutrition and medicine that is tasked with legal and legislative roles that are clear.
41. Working to ensure the provision of preventative health care and treatment, and raising the areas that are covered by basic health care services. This should be done through supporting and developing the framework of providing these health services at the different levels, and according to high standards of quality. The services should also be provided at appropriate costs at the different levels, and should meet the health needs of the people and gain their satisfaction.
42. Developing, managing, and organizing the human resources in the medical field in order to raise their level of performance and their satisfaction with their careers. An encouraging and attractive work environment should be created to achieve career stability by raising salaries and incentives, while including rural and remote areas (which should be a priority in this aspect). This is done to ensure that the level of quality of medical services is raised, as is the level of satisfaction of the beneficiaries of these programs.

43. Preparing a clear strategic vision for development of the human resources in the medical fields and the medical schools, public or private, and developing the educational and training plan and continuing to train the technical and administrative cadres in accordance with the needs of society.
44. Allocating a percentage for enrollment in medical education institutions in the rural and remote areas, while taking into account a just distribution between males and females.
45. Implementing the mandatory rural service for new graduates, while providing the necessary incentives for that.
46. Ending duplicate positions between the public and private sectors.
47. Having a more equal distribution of the health cadre in all areas according to the needs, with a focus on remote areas. The necessary incentives should be provided to the workers.
48. Working to ensure the provision of correct medical information and improving them, while increasing their value and use at the right time while ensuring their accuracy. This should be done by developing a simplified health information system that is unified and is able to provide correct and accurate information at the right time to help in making the correct decisions. It will also help in increasing organizational development in the health field for investment in this system.
49. Creating and developing a single record for licensing for medical careers. This should be done in cooperation with the related groups in order to build the ability to create a strategy for the health care cadres and their numbers and specialties. This will also help achieve equality between the genders as well as in the distribution of the employees between the different areas, and it will decrease conflict between the related groups and increase coordination and clearer roles.
50. Establishing an entity to develop and increase the quality of the services provided by medical facilities, and giving certificates through programs and standards that ensure high quality services.
51. Creating legislation and laws that protect patients and try medical malpractice, and compensate the patients who were harmed.
52. The government commits to being prepared to face natural disasters, epidemics, and states of emergency.
53. Issuing legislation and laws that prohibit smoking in public areas and regulate the sale and production of cigarettes. The sale of cigarettes to underage children should also be prohibited.
54. The government protects children and youth from the dangers of using drugs, and it takes strict steps against drug dealers.
55. The outputs of the National health Strategy for 2010-2025 that were issued by the Ministry of Health and Residence in 2009 are adopted.

56. Establishing an independent entity to evaluate the quality of health services and running scientific research and studies about how to develop the performance of the different health care institutions.

Education and Human Development:

1. Every citizen has the right to an education that meets international quality standards.
2. All educational institutions, public, private, or otherwise, adhere to the national educational plan and its goals.
3. Approving electronic education at all levels, and employing information and communication technology to benefit from the successful experiences in this field.
4. The government commits to supporting literacy drives and adult education.
5. Continuously improving and developing all of the components of the educational system according to international standards in education quality.
6. Encouraging scientific research and developing the mechanisms of expanding its fields in order to contribute to development and raising the scientific and economic level in the country.
7. The government commits to the education and care for children and youth in order to ensure their continued and comprehensive personal development in all aspects, including their personality, behavior, culture, social skills, and body.
8. The government adheres to caring for those with special health, educational, economic, and social needs, and providing work opportunities for them. It will also raise the social culture towards them, and prepare public facilities that meet their needs.
9. Expanding practical sciences in order to ensure that all of the needs of society are met.
10. Expanding technical education and vocational training while developing its programs and methods to meet the needs of the national and international labor markets.
11. Improving the performance of universities and academic colleges in order to ensure the implementation of quality standards and academic approval, and expanding the number of specialized universities being established in order to meet the demands of development.
12. Encouraging the private sector to provide all types and levels of education according to the standards of quality, and ensuring that their educational output and the necessary grants.
13. Focusing on finding competent teachers, and working on training and incentivizing them while raising their living standards and providing them with a suitable environment to better their production, and enable them to develop their performance in the educational process.
14. Developing the school administration systems and develop professional criteria to ensure the required competence in school management.
15. Preparing continuous plans and programs to train teachers.
16. The government commits to organizing the standards, criteria, and procedures for acceptance into higher education institutions.

17. Establishing a national database to tie scientific research to the services and productions fields.
18. Creating a retirement plan for teachers and professors in order to ensure that they can be of benefit after they retire.
19. Establishing a unified database between all of the central and branch educational institutions.
20. Creating legislation that protects the rights of researchers, inventors, and innovators.
21. Increasing the participation of the national and foreign private sectors in creating educational and training policies with government agencies, and opening the door, without limitations, to the national and foreign private sectors to invest in the fields of education and training.
22. Creating a vision for educational and vocational training institutions in order to allow them to improve the quality of their work, and increasing their role in bettering society.
23. Encouraging the private sector to participate in scientific research.
24. Restructuring institutions of technical education and dividing the work there according to specialties. The fields of education should also be reviewed and reformed in accordance with the needs of development.
25. The government adopts a strategic plan to oversee the different educational systems in order to unify visions regarding the outputs required of education in order to meet the current and future needs of development.
26. Ensuring the participation of the private sector and civil society organizations with the government in creating a strategy to implement general programs, and providing the infrastructure for education.
27. Approving modern methods in teaching science.
28. Creating a mechanism that ensures the achieving of a balance between technical and general education in order to meet all development and production needs.
29. Approving a literacy program as well as adult education in the government's social and development plans. There should also be a program to combat poverty and linking it to work, and all of this should be done in the general educational curriculums.
30. Enacting educational reforms that lead to strengthening all of the aspects of the system and reaching a stage of comprehensive and sustainable national development that is in accordance with the changes in technology, and accommodates them.
31. Enacting the joint programs with international partners, and opening the door for more cooperation through a national program with international partners.
32. Developing the educational environment to meet the needs for quantity and quality during the coming period through:
 - a. Providing the required technical supplies in the school environment, and using information and communication technology. These technologies should be merged

into the educational process, and learning through computer programs and other sources of education should be expanded.

- b. Developing educational buildings and facilities and building new ones, and providing the necessary curriculums and tools for them to be built. This will enable them to accommodate and accept increasing numbers of students at all levels of education.
 - c. Using school map techniques to distribute educational services.
 - d. Improving the safety precautions in schools and educational facilities.
33. Building advanced educational curriculums that achieve the comprehensive development of students, and enable them to contribute to building their society through:
- a. Linking educational goals with development goals, as well as their social and economic aspects.
 - b. Including the development of all aspects and groups that are in the educational system, starting with teachers, coordinators, the curriculum, the methods of teaching, evaluation methods, and focusing on continuous teaching methods.
 - c. Achieving pride in the students in their country and religion.
 - d. Linking education and development, and doing this through coordination between the programs and curriculums that are being taught in schools and universities.
 - e. Teaching students the thinking, analytical, communication, and other necessary skills that they will need in different social situations, as well as the skills for self and lifelong learning, as well as how to deal with information and knowledge.
 - f. Providing flexibility in the curriculum to deal with changes and advances in technology and information.
 - g. Focusing on teaching the subjects that are important today (languages, sciences, math, technology, and computer skills), or teaching them in modern ways to make students who can be trained and hired and retrained. This will help prepare students for the information demands of the economy in the information age.
 - h. Reiterating the importance of knowledge and its role, so that students realize the link between the experiences that they get in the classroom and labs and the practical applications and skills in their lives. The value of work and production should be strengthened in students.
 - i. Confirming the development of scientific and logical innovation and thinking, and developing the skills and abilities for communication, critical thinking, problem solving, decision making. This means that rote memorization will be decreased substantially.
 - j. Including in the educational curriculums texts about women's constitutional, social, and economic rights.

34. Increasing the specialized competence of the workers in the field of education in order to achieve the goals of a modern educational curriculum through:
- a. Developing the methods of educational and administrative training and planning, and implementing the plans in accordance to modern educational methods.
 - b. Developing the training and evaluation program in the educational system.
 - c. Periodic training of teachers every five years.
 - d. Implementing periodic tests of the teachers' competence.
 - e. Raising the percentage of teachers who have graduate educational certificates that are required by the system.
 - f. Developing the incentives program in order to allow it to keep its exceptional educational components.
35. Providing unique activities for building a balanced character in students so that they serve their religion, their society, and their country. This should be done by:
- a. Instilling behavior according to Islamic and social principles in the students.
 - b. Strengthening loyalty and patriotism to the country and governorates.
 - c. Nurturing the principles of hard work and positive health, mental, personal, and social habits.
 - d. Enabling all students to discover their skills and talents, and developing them.
 - e. Helping students learn the necessary life skills to positively live in society.
 - f. Enriching the theoretical and practical portions of the school subjects in all specialties.
 - g. Preparing students for their roles as leaders in the march to build and develop the country.
 - h. Providing recreational and educational chances and programs that aim to invest students' free time.
36. Improving the educational system inside and out, and raising the level of output for general education through:
- a. Managing general education on an economic level and striving to put the appropriate criteria to measure its returns. As the cost of education rises, and difficulties are faced in finding funding, then competence must be raised to end all instances of waste.
 - b. Creating advanced exams and evaluations to record levels and implement them.
 - c. Improving the levels of administrators that work in the educational field.
 - d. Preparing students during high school to continue studying in college.
 - e. Giving students the appropriate and need skills to enter the job market.

- f. Developing the methods and ways of teaching.
 - g. Developing the methods of educational supervision in accordance with the goals of educational development.
 - h. Creating behavioral regulations for students that includes their rights and responsibilities. This code of conduct should include descriptions of the various school infractions and the punishments that will be taken for each infraction at all levels in the educational system.
 - i. Creating a policy of testing the second level of students in public education to enable them to overcome the school period with success, which will better the outputs of education.
37. Preparing children between the ages of 4 and 6 to join the education system by:
- a. Expanding the amount of children between 4 and 6 years old that can be accommodated.
 - b. Updating the programs and activities for early childhood.
 - c. Providing specialized caretakers in day care facilities to prepare the children for school.
 - d. Developing the program and tools to measure the readiness of children in the age before school.
 - e. Encouraging the private sector to invest in day care facilities.
 - f. Developing programs to prepare teachers for day care.
38. Developing the educational administrative systems and their components, and changing the system to a decentralized one through:
- a. Improving the administrative procedures in the education system.
 - b. Reengineering the structure and organization in order to allow the needed development in the field of education.
 - c. Developing and improving the methods for choosing, appointing, and promoting employees according to their legal rights, job descriptions, and them meeting the minimum criteria for the job.
 - d. Raising the percentage of those who have graduate administrative diplomas in the educational system.
 - e. Giving more power to the branches and limiting centralization so that development is more local.
 - f. Developing the administrations of school to make them rely more on self-administration.
 - g. Establishing complete mechanisms for accountability and supervision.

- h. Raising the level of educational administration in schools to develop their abilities and achieve change and modernization.
- 39. Raising the level of the talented student education systems, as well as the special needs and adult education systems through:
 - a. Developing educational programs for gifted students in the fields of science and innovation.
 - b. Raising the level of special education to meet modern international methods.
 - c. Developing the educational programs for different disabilities.
 - d. Providing a suitable educational environment for students with special needs.
 - e. Increasing the career growth for teachers in order to achieve better education for students with special needs.
 - f. Increasing the participation of the private sector in providing education for special groups.
 - g. Achieving social participation in protecting the rights of children with special needs.
 - h. Providing educational TV channels to help those who are not enrolled in schools to learn.
 - i. Enabling adults to get educational services and literacy programs in the areas where they are most needed.
 - j. Improving the educational programs for teaching adults.
- 40. Implementing the programs and criteria of high quality in education through:
 - a. Using quality systems and criteria in the field of education.
 - b. Implementing total quality evaluations for schools every five years.
 - c. Implementing the educational criteria to all charter schools.
 - d. Continuing in evaluating the education systems and updating them so that they are more in line with the needs of society and development.
 - e. Achieving international levels for students in scientific and vocational education.
- 41. Expanding social participation in education through:
 - a. Choosing social figures in the programs of the Ministry of Education.
 - b. Horizontal expansion in charter schools.
 - c. Increasing the participation of parents and social groups that have influence in the development of education.
 - d. Using modern technological systems to increase communication between the schools and social organizations.
- 42. It is prohibited for more than one educational union to be established.

43. The government commits to encourage and support girls in rural areas to join specialized institutes and universities at a rate of not less than 10% of all students.
44. Establishing a unique agency to ensure the quality of education and academic approval. This agency must be independent and has its own influence and importance. It is under the Cabinet, and has offices in the governorates. It aims to ensure the quality of education and its continuous development by spreading awareness about the culture of quality and coordinating with educational institutions in order to make sure that they have received all of the criteria and fundamentals for development and evaluation. This agency will use international criteria and total evaluation of educational institutions and their programs according to strict and approved standards for each level and each type of institution.
45. Reviewing the institutions of higher education and colleges, including their goals and job positions, what their output is like, their meeting the goals of development, and also from the aspect of preparing the future political leadership and workforce.
46. The appointing of college deans and their deputies, deans of individual colleges and scientific centers and their deputies, as well as the heads of scientific departments in colleges is done according to an election system where the candidate has to fit the professional criteria. Other things that should be taken into account are his Yemeni citizenship, their educational and academic title, scientific and work experience, their education level and competence in educational administration, their service to the university that they are applying to, the scientific and academic activities that they were a part of, their conduct and social reputation, and the lack of a judicial conviction. A mechanism for elections that is clear and accurate is then put in place after it is agreed up by the Union of Yemeni Universities and other related groups.
47. Increasing relationships between universities and production companies to give opportunities to train as students in a work environment, and in this way the private sector contributes to the educational system.
48. Making sure universities, and research centers and institutions focus on running practical research that meets the needs of the production institutions, and putting in place a comprehensive long term strategy for practical studies.
49. Developing the programs and curriculums in universities, and modernizing the programs that are required by development as well as the changes in and needs of the market.
50. That there is acceptance in the institutes of higher learning and universities to meet the needs of the development plans, and prepare the human resources and developing them.
51. Focusing on practical and technical higher education to prepare technicians of the first and third level.
52. Benefitting from the experiences of advanced developed countries, and in a way that is appropriate for our environment.
53. Focusing on environmental and resource sciences, and increasing the raising of awareness so that students have the ability to deal with the environment.

54. Creating the regulations for Yemeni universities.
55. Providing a legal project that organizes the academic, financial, and administrative aspects of private and continuing education during the coming six months, and presenting it to the council.
56. The importance of giving government universities complete financial and administrative independence.
57. Improving the salaries of the teachers to the extent where they can carry out their academic and scientific tasks at the required level. There should be a project for salary structure for teachers and their assistants, and it should be comparable to salaries for teachers in neighboring countries (the GCC) in agreement with the High Commission for Yemeni Universities and the Professors' and Assistants' in Yemeni Universities Union.
58. The universities provide comprehensive health insurance to their teachers, assistants, and families (spouse, children, parents), and working to give them medical treatment wherever needed. The health coverage budget should be added to the university's yearly budget.
59. The importance of universities carrying their responsibilities in the fields of scientific research, and creating research policies in the field of developing and improving society.
60. Public colleges begin looking for internal funding in accordance with the current constitution and laws.
61. The Ministry of Education should give Yemeni universities copies of the results of the high school exams as soon as they are finished.
62. Reviewing the criteria for excepting student teachers in education colleges so that the criteria are changed to ensure the quality of the output of the education colleges. This should be done by raising the diploma necessary for acceptance from a high school diploma to the same that is required by the colleges of medicine and engineering. There Ministry of Education should also present a file with all of the work and behavior of the applicant to be tested in the college of education. There will also be an interview with a licensed psychiatrist to check if the applicant is suitable for the job.
63. Universities should adhere to criteria of appointing and promoting its teaching staff and assistants according to the law and current regulations, and anyone who does not will be tried in a court of law.
64. Reviewing the university centers and their performance in accordance with the needs of the university and society.
65. The importance of having enough cash reserves for academic development, participation in scientific conferences, and training for the professors and administrative cadre of the university. These opportunities should be distributed equally.
66. Approving a higher education strategy that reviews the state of higher education and work and restructures universities to meet the demands of development.

67. The importance of studying the state of higher education in government universities and ranking those states and preparing them in accordance with the finances and capabilities to serve the goals of national development.
68. The importance of periodic review of the academic curriculum and developing that curriculum to keep up with scientific advances in the world, in addition to completing all of the buildings, labs, and workshops for the colleges of medicine, engineering, and science.
69. Making universities stop random appointments that do not take into account the departments and experts.
70. Completion of unfinished projects that were being implemented according to the investment project of the government and the contracts from the contractors. It is important that they are audited and looked at carefully when they get the tenders, and it is also important to make sure that the contractors who get the job are chosen carefully.
71. Renovation and maintenance of current buildings in government universities, especially those which have not been renovated in a long time.
72. Obligate the government, represented by the Ministry of Finance, to declare the university's budget immediately after parliament ratification of the budget. The Government should release the final budget during the first month of the New Year.
73. The true capital of the country is its human resource that shall be the objective of development.
74. Providing a healthy environment for children and ensuring appropriate nutrition so that they can grow without any problems.
75. Preparing families to create a family environment for learning and innovation in the different fields of life, and to ensure an increase in social participation.
76. Preparing modern programs for guidance and raising awareness of students to choose appropriate majors, and encouraging them to choose majors that meet the needs of the national and international labor markets.
77. Developing the training mechanism for youth and children in different fields, and making it meet the needs of development.
78. Creating a partnership between the private and public sectors to train individuals and workers, and meet the needs of the labor market.
79. Studying the market and knowing the needs for workers and working to provide them.
80. Organizing families to lower population growth and encourage development.
81. The government provides vocational training to women and the disabled.
82. The government commits to integrating women in the different rural development programs with the goal of raising the living standard of women and families and enabling them to get the necessary funding for production projects, and easing the flow of information necessary

for agriculture and animal production in order to enable them to carry out their roles in developing Yemen.

Annexes

Annex 1: The Names of the Members of the Working Group

Annex 2: The Plan of the Working Group

Annex 3: the Working Group's Report submitted to the Second Plenary Session

Annex 4: Signatures of the Members of the Working Group On the Final Report

Annex 5: Any Other annexure